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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,772. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NAMED ON 138TH BALLOT

Twentieth Senatorial District Deadlock Broken by John Norton.

NO THOUGHT OF JACOB A. CANTOR

Delegates Cried Down His Name and Interrupted His Speech—Fight Almost to the Time Limit.

The Tammany convention in the Twentieth Senatorial District turned out to be the hottest kind of a fight. For 137 ballots there was a dead-lock, 136 of them giving the same result—43 votes for John Long of the Thirtieth Assembly District, 42 for John J. Ryan of the Thirty-second, and 41 for Patrick F. Ferrigan of the Thirty-third.

The convention began its work last Tuesday night and took 100 successive ballots without a change. The convention met again on Wednesday night at the Algonquin Club, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street, and started off by taking three more ballots, with the same result. Then the quiet was interrupted by John F. McIntyre, who called for the Thirtieth District delegates to retire for a conference. When they returned Mr. McIntyre announced that his district had decided to substitute for the name of John Long that of Jacob A. Cantor, the present Senator, who was supposed to be Richard Croker's candidate.

Everything was in an uproar then. Cries of "No Fourteenth Street domination!" and "He's an enemy of labor!" were everywhere heard.

At the time of the one hundred and fourth ballot, Mr. McIntyre announced that "the Thirtieth Assembly District cast 43 votes for Jacob A. Cantor." In an instant Julius Levy was on his feet in protest, and it was found on balloting that the four other delegates were still with him for Long.

Long's friends took courage at this, and returned to his support, and the ballots slowly reached the one hundred and fourteenth.

Cantor's name was not heard of again as a candidate during the convention, and a reference to him called out cries of "No foreign interference!"

This took matters back to their old standpoint, and a conference committee was appointed, composed of the Chairman and two others from each district.

Senator Cantor was called on for a speech, and another lively scene followed. Many cried out objections, on the ground that he was not a candidate, but Ambrose McCall, Chairman of the Thirty-second District, offered him a place, and Mr. Cantor made a speech favoring some action and declaring that he was not to be considered a candidate. He sat down amid absolute silence.

The committee returned at 3:47 P. M., declared that it could come to no agreement, and recommended an adjournment until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This recommendation was adopted by a narrow majority, the more enthusiastic delegates declaring that they would stay all day.

It was not until nearly 3:30 yesterday afternoon, however, that the convention came together again. Before that time conferences and consultations were the order of the day. Ex-Judge Burke, the Chairman of the delegation from the Thirty-third District, gave his opinion briefly that "things were as badly off as ever, even worse."

When ex-Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, the permanent Chairman of the meeting, appeared, he said that he had just been in communication with John C. Sheehan, who had wanted to know how Jacob A. Cantor, the present Senator, had been "turned down." Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was also anxious to know what prospect there was of a settlement. Ambrose McCall, Chairman of the Thirty-second District delegation, called out his followers, and it was hoped that some change would occur, but when the convention was called to order it was seen evident that matters were just as they had been.

A little stir was occasioned by a demand that all but delegates should leave the hall, but this was quieted, and the first ballot of the afternoon was called for. This was the 115th since the convention first met Tuesday night, and when Thomas J. Ford announced 43 votes for John Long every one settled down for a long session. Mr. Ford was followed by Ambrose McCall of the Thirty-second, who announced 42 votes for John J. Ryan, and by Judge Burke with 41 for Patrick F. Ferrigan.

Three more ballots were taken with the same result, and then, as a break in the monotony, the Chairman read the following telegram:

ALBANY, Oct. 10.

Hon. Edward C. Sheehy:
I believe a failure to nominate Cantor would be sadly disappointing to Democratic editors generally. His brilliant leadership never valued higher.
A. E. HOYT,
Albany Republican-Democratic Editors' Association of the State of New-York.

This provoked an uproar, and there were loud cries of "Who is Hoyt?" "No foreign interference!"

Then the convention resumed balloting, and slowly worked up to the one hundred and twenty-fifth ballot without a change. After that Daniel Donegan had a whispered conference with the leaders of the delegations from the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Districts, and on a motion from Mr. McCall, seconded by Judge Burke, a recess of ten minutes was taken at 4 o'clock.

James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Senator Cantor, and Lawrence Delmour had appeared on the scene at this time, and held a conference with the leaders, which, instead of lasting ten minutes, lasted two hours. On the suggestion of Mr. Hinkley it was agreed to return and take five secret ballots, discarding the unit ballot by districts, and then, if no result were obtained, that the candidates should withdraw.

This advice was only partially carried out, however, for when the convention reconvened two secret ballots were taken, with the same old story of Long, 43; Ryan, 42; Ferrigan, 41. This made in all 127 ballots. Ambrose McCall jumped up and suggested that the old way be returned to, and this was agreed upon.

Then at 7 o'clock the convention again took a recess for half an hour. This time the delegates staid out until 9 o'clock. While they were out rumors were afloat that efforts were being made to induce all the candidates to withdraw and agree upon Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr. When the one hundred and twenty-seventh ballot was called for no change was evident. Augustus W. Peters had resumed control of the delegation. Then Chairman Sheehy tried the one hundred and twenty-ninth and one hundred and thirtieth ballot. Things by this time began to look serious, for only an hour and a half remained, as the certificate had to be at Police Headquarters before midnight. After the Chairman had impressed this fact on the delegates, the one hundred and thirty-first ballot was taken, with everybody firm, and John F. McIntyre made a little speech.

At this point some ambitious follower of Judge Burke rose to nominate him, and the Judge's face retired behind his hat. It came out again, looking more determined than ever, when the nomination was promptly declared out of order.

The proceedings for a while at this time alternated between conferences between Peters, McCall, and Burke, and balloting, until the one hundred and thirty-fourth ballot was reached. Then they tried to ballot by roll call, but the delegations remained solid until they had balloted for the one hundred and thirty-sixth time.

Things were looking more and more serious, and at 10 o'clock Ambrose McCall got on his feet and moved that the motion declaring the nominations closed be withdrawn. This was seconded, and it became evident that the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Districts had come to an agreement.

The motion was carried, and Mr. McCall got up again, and in a brief speech nominated John Norton for Senator. When Judge Burke seconded the nomination, it was plain that the dead-lock was broken. Every one was on his feet, and it was several minutes before Mr. Sheehy could make himself heard in his call for the one hundred and thirty-seventh ballot, which gave Long 43 votes, the Thirtieth District still hanging together. Then the others threw their 83 votes solid for Norton, and he was declared nominated. On the motion of Augustus W. Peters, the nomination was made unanimous.

The nominee, John Norton, was born in Harlem about fifty years ago. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New-York. He is a bachelor, and lives at 1,945 Third Avenue. He retired from the liquor business some years ago, but has considerable real estate interests. He has always been an active Tammany worker, but has never held any office.

SATOLLI'S ELEVATION ASSURED

Pope Leo Receives Cordially the American Minister to Austria and Refers to the Delegate's Promotion.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Pope to-day gave a long and cordial audience to B. Tripp, the American Minister to Austria.

His Holiness congratulated the Minister on the freedom enjoyed by Catholics in the United States and referred to the elevation to the Cardinalate of Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, as a known fact.

He inquired about the health of President Cleveland, to whom he referred with much sympathy. Mr. Tripp was impressed by the Pope's physical and mental vigor.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY REDUCED

Evacuation of Liao-Tung Three Months After Payment to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—It is stated here that Japan has agreed that the supplementary indemnity to be paid to her by China for the Japanese evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula shall be reduced to 30,000,000 taels, the evacuation to take place within three months of the payment of the indemnity.

China has agreed to pay very shortly to the Japanese Minister in London 50,000,000 taels, the first installment of the war indemnity. The payment will be made in pounds sterling.

TWO SAILORS DIED OF CHOLERA

British Ship Benmohr Held at Quarantine for Disinfection.

The British steamship Benmohr, from Japan and China, with a cargo of tea, consigned to Carter, Macy & Co., reported on arrival at Quarantine yesterday that two Chinese seamen had died of cholera Aug. 3 and 4, while the ship was between the ports of Shanghai and Foo-Choo. The entire crew had been discharged at Hongkong and a new crew shipped, and the vessel was subjected to a rigorous disinfection at that port.

As there was no documentary evidence from the proper United States Consular authorities to certify to this disinfection, Dr. Doty ordered the ship thoroughly disinfected, and the crew and their effects transferred to Hoffman Island for cleansing. The baggage and effects were disinfected by live steam.

POLICEMAN BROWN HELD FOR ASSAULT

His Former Prisoner, William Lyman, Retaliated in Kind.

Policeman William Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer at the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by William Lyman of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

This case is the outgrowth of the arrest of Mr. Lyman by Policeman Brown last Sunday morning in the hallway of Cornelius Reilly's saloon, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue.

Brown's charge against Lyman was dismissed, and the next day Lyman preferred a charge of assault against Brown.

Policeman Brown denied the charge, but the Magistrate held him in $300 bail for trial, and paroled him in the custody of Sergt. Joyce.

DURRANT STILL ON THE WITNESS STAND

An All-Day Cross-Examination Causes Him No Annoyance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Whether W. H. Theodore Durrant is one of the most remarkable of murderers or not, he is a remarkable witness. All day, before an audience that packed the courtroom, he stood a fire of questions from District Attorney Barnes, which, it seemed at times, must break him down, with imperturbable coolness. His quickness of wit and adroitness were shown a dozen times. He went over the ground of his direct testimony and entered into the details of his movements in the church on the day of the murder without varying a point or abating any in plausibility.

To Dissolve the Wall-Paper Trust.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The application for the commencement of an action to dissolve the National Wall Paper Company is now being considered by Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck. Counsel on both sides have filed briefs, and Mr. Hasbrouck will give the application immediate attention.

Miss Haswell Escapes Indictment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—The October Grand Jury, which handed in its report today, failed to find an indictment against Miss Amelia E. Haswell, the Troy missionary accused of aiding and abetting Oliver Curtis Perry to escape from Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Cold Day at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 10.—The President did not go fishing to-day, as it was altogether too cold. Unless he shall change his plans, he will leave here Saturday or Sunday, probably on the Oneida. Mrs. Cleveland and the children will go next week.

CAPT. ARMES IS RELEASED

Gen. Schofield Had No Right to Order His Summary Arrest.

DECISION ON THE HABEAS CORPUS

Strong Denunciations of Gen. Schofield in the Text of Judge Bradley's Final Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Capt. G. A. Armes, the retired army officer who was arrested some days ago on the order of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, while the General was acting as Secretary of War, was discharged from custody this morning in Judge Bradley's court, on the prisoner's application for his permanent discharge, on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Court's opinion was read, from a carefully prepared written copy, and concluded with a vigorous denunciation of the order of Gen. Schofield. The quiet criticism of some army officers concerning the method of the arrest was transformed by the Court into severe strictures upon the commanding officer, whose "personal feeling" was held to be the only occasion for the arrest and confinement of Capt. Armes.

From the order discharging Capt. Armes, J. N. Morrison of the Judge Advocate General's Staff, the attorney for the Secretary of War, gave notice of an appeal. Justice Bradley's conclusion was as follows:

Being of the opinion that the arrest and taking of the prisoner into custody, carrying him away from his home quarters to barracks not his own, and holding him in close arrest without any antecedent charge of crime preferred in any way against him, was and is unjust, unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical, and capricious on the part of Gen. Schofield in whatever capacity he acted, whether as Lieutenant General or as Secretary of War, and that the prisoner is entitled to be discharged. It is so ordered.

The opinion entered largely into a review of the Army Regulations and the relative standing of retired and active officers. Of the 1861 regulations, only one imposed a duty on a retired officer, that of notifying the department of his address every month. It was true that the President was Commander in Chief of the retired officers, and the Secretary of War represented him in that capacity, but this command was not accompanied by burdening care or weighty responsibilities.

The return to the writ made by Col. Closson, in whose custody the prisoner was placed, showed that Gen. Schofield was Acting Secretary of War at the time Capt. Armes's letter was delivered to him, and the delivery of the letter was claimed to be an offense committed in his presence. Whether this metaphysical problem could be maintained was, Judge Bradley said, not material. The Court dwelt for some time on the fact that the punishment for the offense committed by Capt. Armes—if an offense had been committed—was either by reprimand or dismissal, and, this being true, his arrest and confinement did not seem to be essential. The statements made in the letter delivered to Gen. Schofield contained some grave charges, but if they were true, or if Capt. Armes believed or thought they were well founded, was it, the Court asked, a breach of military discipline for him to complain or seek justice for what he felt to be a grievance? The Army Regulations provided for the investigation of grievances or alleged wrongful acts committed on an officer or a common soldier in the active service, and could it be possible, continued Judge Bradley, that a retired officer, engaged in private business, could not complain without being arrested and thrown into prison? If such was the case, an unjust discrimination existed that should early be brought to the attention of Congress.

Judge Bradley referred to the regulations covering arrests of officers, stipulating that they should be simply notified to repair to their quarters, and called attention to the violation of that regulation in this case.

"Although without the power to assign him to duty," said the Court, "yet the petitioner at his residence, having no barracks, tent, or quarters, in violation of Regulation 991, which prescribe the manner in which arrest may be imposed, and in violation of the Sixty-fifth Article of War; without the existence of the slightest necessity for either arrest or confinement, or any occasion therefor except the gratification of a personal feeling, the petitioner was taken into custody by an officer with a file of soldiers and carried to the Washington Barracks, under the order which required him to be held under close arrest—under guard, if necessary. If he were liable at all for arrest and confinement, the only arrest and confinement that could be lawfully imposed would be such as is prescribed by the Articles of War."

The announcement by Mr. Morrison that there would be an appeal taken from the decision of Judge Bradley injected an unexpected element of uncertainty into the speculations regarding the future course of proceedings. It is stated at the War Department that when the charges, based upon Gen. Schofield's action, were formally preferred against Capt. Armes, a court-martial would be summoned and the prisoner prosecuted before it, irrespective of the decision in the habeas corpus case. No date was named, however, for the calling of the court, and to-day, when inquiry was made at the office of the Judge Advocate General in respect to this matter, Col. Lieber replied that he had nothing to say and no information to give about the Armes case. From Mr. Morrison's action in the matter, it is inferred that the proceedings against Capt. Armes in court-martial will be held in abeyance awaiting further proceedings in the habeas corpus case.

It has been stated also that, in case the courts found the action of Gen. Schofield to be illegal and unwarranted, Capt. Armes would enter suit for damages, but it cannot be stated now that this will be done.

The War Department will not abandon the case against Capt. Armes. It had been determined, if the case were adversely decided, to carry the matter to the Court of Appeals and thence to the Supreme Court. The department regards the question as one of vast importance in maintaining discipline in the service. It is not a question primarily of the prosecution of Capt. Armes, because in any event, he is to be tried by court-martial. The decision by the Supreme Court that the arrest and imprisonment were illegal, will not affect the right of the War Department to convene a court for the trial of Capt. Armes. There is a general opinion in the War Department that Gen. Schofield was injudicious in arresting Armes, but that does not seem to be so much a matter of controversy as his retention at an army post.

The defence made a great deal of the absence of a warrant, and the fact that Armes was "not an army officer." Warrants are unknown in the army, where a written command or a verbal one followed by a written confirmation answers the purpose of the formal warrant in civil action. Capt. Armes is as much an army officer as when on the active list. He has and wears the uniform of a rank he indisputably holds, and he draws his substantial salary for the position he occupies. He is therefore under the orders of the War Department, whose head directed the arrest and confinement. It is admitted in the department that there may be a question regarding Gen. Schofield's authority to arrest an officer under the circumstances which surrounded the incarceration of Armes, but the main question grew out of the habeas corpus proceedings of Armes's attorneys, and regarding the right to hold an officer under arrest. The law officers of the department are positive of a favorable decision eventually.

A HARD BLOW TO GEN. HARRISON

The Result of the Indianapolis Election Thought to be Fatal to His Chances for a Solid Indiana Delegation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The complete returns from Tuesday's election show that Taggart, (Dem.,) for Mayor, received a plurality over Trusler (Rep.) of 3,722, in a total vote of 31,260. Stuckmeyer, (Dem.,) for City Clerk, has a plurality over Nixon (Rep.) of 917, and Cox, (Dem.,) for Police Judge, defeats Stubbs (Rep.) by 1,186. Six Democratic Councilmen at Large are elected by pluralities ranging from 1,150 to 1,200, and the Democrats elect eight and the Republicans seven members of the Council by wards.

It is claimed that, as a result of the election, Gen. Harrison will not be able to secure a solid delegation to the next National Republican Convention from Indiana. It is estimated by the Trusler people that nearly 1,500 friends of Gen. Harrison either staid at home or refused to vote for the head of the Republican ticket. Trusler's friends declare it will be impossible for Harrison to secure any delegates in this city without a bitter struggle, and the Republican managers are distressed by the threatened disorganization of the party here.

Democrats are already suggesting Taggart as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. With the prestige of his victory here, it is generally believed that Democrats will push him forward for the nomination.

BUT PARTIAL HARMONY IN ERIE

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS AGREE ON SOME CANDIDATES.

Mr. Locke Not Quite Satisfied, Demanding the Reconstruction of the Party Machinery.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—The Democratic County Convention was held this afternoon. All the candidates nominated yesterday by the Independent Democratic Convention were nominated in accordance with the agreement between Franklin D. Locke and John Cunneen. The convention did not, however, take up Mr. Locke's proposition for the reorganization of the County Committee by substituting a campaign committee for the present campaign and arranging for caucuses in the Spring. As a result of the failure to act on this, Mr. Locke said to-night that the reform organization would advise all its candidates not to accept nominations on the regular ticket. He charges a breach of faith, but says Mr. Cunneen is not responsible, as a majority of the committee were hostile to the proposition.

Mr. Locke's intention to so advise his candidates was known when the City Convention met to-night, and it caused some trouble. Leonard Dodge, nominated on the reform ticket for City Treasurer, refused to accept any nomination, for personal reasons, and in his place the regulars nominated Henry W. Zipp, who is on the reform ticket for Councilman. In place of Mr. Zipp Councilman Martin Maher, a Sheehan man, was nominated. The friends of James F. Crooker, late State Superintendent of Education, tried to break the slate and nominate him for Superintendent of Education, in spite of the fact that a letter was read from him declining the nomination. The reform candidate was put on the ticket.

The Senate Convention made these nominations: Forty-seventh District, William Herriman, a wealthy contractor; Forty-eighth, George H. Kennedy, a lawyer; Forty-ninth, Timothy W. Jackson of Cheektowaga. The Reform Convention indorsed the nominees in the Forty-seventh. In the Forty-ninth District, Willis J. Clarke of Springville was nominated. Mr. Herriman announced to-night that he would not accept.

The Assembly nominations were made as follows: First District, Cornelius Coughlin, renominated; Second, James D. Whalen, railroad clerk; Third, Frank Russ, a saloon keeper; Fourth, John C. Mohring, a saloon keeper; Fifth, Henry Streifler, a painter; Sixth, Edward P. Smith, a painter; Seventh, Joseph Forster, a saloon keeper; Eighth, George L. Ehley, a farmer of Brant.

In the Third District, the reform organization nominated Michael Clinton, a saloon keeper.

In the Fourth Senate District, later, the reform organization nominated Dr. Edward Storck.

SCHMIDT PLEASED WITH JAIL LIFE

"The Wild Man of the Woods" Refuses to Accept His Liberty.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—John Schmidt, who was known hereabouts as "the wild man of the woods," was arrested last Spring and sent to jail for three months. He was discharged yesterday, but he found the jail such a nice habitation, that he refused to leave it, and say that the jailer cannot drive him out with anything smaller than an axe.

Prior to his arrest Schmidt had been living in a hut in the woods, and living on what food he could beg from woodchoppers. He claims to have wealthy relatives in New-York, and has frequently asked the jailer to put him on a ship and send him to New-York. He has an idea that New-York is about a million miles from here. He won't get on a railroad train, as he does not believe that it would take him to New-York. He also claims to have relatives in Beyerlin, Germany. He says that he came to this country three years ago, and went to Illinois, where he and another man jointly purchased a farm, and that he was swindled out of his interest in the property.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL IN TOWN

Calls on Mr. Dayton and Takes a Ride on a Mail Car.

Postmaster General Wilson was in this city yesterday and called on Postmaster Dayton with his Second Assistant, Gen. Neilson.

Postmaster John C. Hutchins of Cleveland, Ohio, and Postmaster George H. Cotton of Elmira also visited Postmaster Dayton. These two were shown through the Federal Building.

The Postmaster General made inquiries about the operation of the street railway mail cars, and expressed his appreciation of the movement. Mr. Neilson will probably have a conference with the Third Avenue Railroad officials to-day and discuss the desirability of extending the mail service beyond the Harlem River on the east side of the city.

Postmaster General Wilson and the other visitors in the afternoon, accompanied by Postmaster Dayton, made a trip up town on a mail car.

Fell with a Safe, Skull Broken.

While a safe was being hoisted to the fourth story of 120 West Fourteenth Street through an elevator shaft yesterday afternoon, the rope broke, and it fell to the basement.

Charles Colston, foreman of the safe movers, was riding on the safe at the time, and fell with it. His skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The building where the accident happened is the Salvation Army Headquarters.

Mrs. Booth Starts West.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of Commander Booth of the Salvation Army, left this city yesterday afternoon on a six weeks' tour to the cities on the Pacific coast. All the local army staff accompanied her to the Grand Central Station, and wished her godspeed on her journey.

Great preparations are being made to receive Mrs. Booth in San Francisco. She will address Salvation Army meetings in all of the cities on the Pacific coast.

Six Children Burned to Death.

TWEED, Ontario, Oct. 10.—At Snider Depot, about thirty miles north of here, the house of Thomas Lindsey was destroyed by fire, and six of his eleven children were burned to death. Among them were two daughters, aged eighteen and twenty years, and twin babies, one year and a half old.

WAS THIS STOCK STOLEN

Rouselle Offered to Sell One Hundred Shares and Was Arrested.

A WOMAN IN LONDON CLAIMS THEM

The Prisoner Exhibits a Remarkable Circular Telling a Story of Her Life—Cable Sent to Scotland Yard.

Charles Rouselle was arrested yesterday as a suspicious character in the banking office of T. E. Ward & Co., 59 and 61 Wall Street. He went there to sell 100 shares of Canadian Pacific Railroad stock which he says he purchased in Paris.

He made his first appearance in the office Oct. 1, when the firm told him it would try to find a customer for his stock. Rouselle showed a receipt of a Paris banking house, which declared that he had paid 26,765f. for the stock. He left fifty shares and promised to return yesterday. Meantime the firm received a cablegram from its London agents stating that they had been asked, April 9, to look out for certificates of Canadian Pacific stock numbered 177,015, 19,177, 19,025, 19,026, 194,965, and 194,967. The request had been made by Miss Winifred Gordon of The Hollies, 147 Brixton Road, London, S. W., who reported that the certificates were her property, and were taken from her by violence.

Ward & Co. notified Acting Captain O'Brien, who sent detectives to their office. They arrested Rousselle when he appeared. The other fifty shares were found in his pockets. With the influence of District Attorney Fellows, through Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, Capt. O'Brien had his prisoner remanded in the Tombs until this morning.

Rousselle told Capt. O'Brien a remarkable story. He says he bought the stock from George Krahn in Paris Aug. 1. He made the purchase, he said, through the Banque des Valeurs Minières, 44 Rue Taitbout, Paris. He first met Krahn, he said, in Paris in June. Krahn and he became firm friends, and Krahn told him that he had been the friend of a woman in London, who had succeeded in getting about $25,000 worth of stocks and bonds away from him, and he wanted them back.

He said the woman lived at 147 Brixton Road, and that her name was Winifred Gordon. Krahn told Rousselle, according to the latter's story, that he had satisfied himself of the woman's perfidy, and was going to expose her and try to regain his stocks and bonds.

Rousselle says he objected to that, and proposed a circular which should relate Mrs. Gordon's adventures, and that they scatter the circulars throughout England. He gave one of the circulars to Acting Captain O'Brien. It is filled with charges of a terrible kind. The document is eight pages in length, and is closely printed. It is headed thus:

The Notorious Adventures of Mrs. Winifred Gordon—Startling Disclosures—Fifty-seven Years Old and the Most Iniquitous of Her Class—A Sister of the Notorious Mrs. Gordon Baillie, Thief and Impostor, Just Sentenced to Seven Years' Penal Servitude.

In the body of the letter it is declared that Mrs. Gordon began her career when she was thirty-one years old, and that she was born Elizabeth Williams, in the Kensington Workhouse, in 1839. She married Job Cambridge of Blackheath, and deserted him. Then she became known as "Handsome Lizzie." She later met a lawyer named Taylor, who soon afterward committed suicide. Then she married the Hon. Sackville Gordon, son of the Marquis of Huntly Dec. 15, 1870. Gordon, it is stated in the circular, was an imbecile and was discharged from the royal navy for incompetency. Next, it is alleged, she married Theodore August Gerhard Helmcke, who was soon afterward committed to Wormwood Scrubs Prison. When he left there she had confiscated all his property, and she refused to receive him.

She took the name of Lady Gordon, it is alleged, and was next heard of as being in the company of Rupert Jones of Enmore Park, William Waine of Newington, Lewis Becker of 69 Holland Roads, Emil Hugenlohler, and Alexis Novak. She ran across Krahn in 1892, the circular says. From all these men, the circular continues, she took all the money she possibly could, and then left them.

Rouselle says he does not know what has become of Krahn, nor has he seen Mrs. Gordon. He left Havre on La Champagne, Sept. 14, and landed in New-York Sept. 22. He registered that day at the Morton House and has been there since.

When he was searched, besides the remaining fifty shares of stock, a bill of sale of the stock was found. He also had a blank bill of sale. This fact is a damaging one against him, in the eyes of the detectives. Rouselle also had three receipts for a total amount of 15,374 francs.

Acting Captain O'Brien has cabled to John Shore, Chief Constable of Scotland Yard, asking what is to be done with the prisoner, who is being held as a suspicious person. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Rouselle has a scrubby black mustache, wears eyeglasses, and a high silk hat. He also wears a diamond ring. He is a good talker, and dresses well. He will be arraigned in the Tombs again this morning.

THREE TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENTS

Conductor, Policeman, and Driver Injured Within Thirty Minutes.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 10.—Three trolley car accidents happened this evening within thirty minutes. Charles Lent, a North Hudson Railroad conductor, fell over the dashboard at 7 o'clock. His spine was badly injured and his leg was broken. He was taken to Christ Hospital.

Patrick Comstock, a policeman, fell from the platform of another car a few minutes later and escaped with slight injury.

An express wagon driven by Thomas Slowey of 328 West Sixteenth Street, New-York, was struck by Car No. 7 at 7:30 o'clock at Palisade Avenue and Bowers Street. Slowey was thrown out. He fell on his head and was badly injured. He was taken to Christ Hospital.

The Drayton Divorce Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Vice Chancellor Emery has decided to hear the Drayton case himself, but the Chancery docket has not a clear date for the rest of the year. The hearing was referred to the Vice Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and unless one or more of the cases docketed can be set aside for a day the Drayton matter will not come up until some time in January next, when Vice Chancellor Emery will preside, probably in this city.

Advances of Wages

READING, Penn., Oct. 10.—The plate mill of Seyfert & Brother, at Seyfert's, will resume oprations next Monday, after an idleness of several years. Employment will be given to 250 hands.

GLASSBOROUGH, N. J., Oct. 10.—The packers at the Bodine and Thomas Glass Works at Williamstown have had their wages increased 15 per cent.

NICARAGUA SETTLES FOREIGN DEBT

Lucio Gomez Satisfies the Bondholders in London and Returns—Lewis Baker Starts for His Post.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 10.—Dr. Lucio Gomez, special envoy of Nicaragua to England, has returned, having settled to the satisfaction of the bondholders in London the foreign debt of Nicaragua.

Lewis Baker, the American Minister, left this evening for Nicaragua.

CACERIST LAWS ARE ANNULLED

Senate Will Not Approve the Erasing from the Army List of Names of Former Peruvian Generals.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 10.—The Senate has approved the action of the House of Representatives in rescinding the laws of an internal character passed by the Caceres Congress.

The Senate has rejected the bill passed by the House of Representatives erasing from the army list the names of Gen. Mas, Caceres, and Borgono.

The Chilean Minister at La Paz, Bolivia, is to ask for an explanation from Rivaguero, the Peruvian Minister, of his alleged statements about Tachna and Arica, which, if they were not that Peru will not cede the disputed territory for any consideration, Peru disavows.

Caceres is preparing a manifesto at Buenos Ayres.

COLOMBIAN NEUTRALITY ORDERS

Rafael Reyes Proclaims that Taking Arms, Directly or Indirectly, to Ecuadorians Is to be Treated as Treason.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 10.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, Minister of the Government, invested with civil and military powers, arrived at Cali, Cauca Department, Oct. 4. He was cordially received.

Gen. Reyes will soon go to his headquarters on the frontier line, with instructions to maintain neutrality. He has issued the following proclamation:

"Rafael Reyes, Minister of the Government in Civil and Military Commission, fully empowered by the National Executive, considering that civil war exists in Ecuador, and that it is the Colombian Government's duty to define the situation and the frontier rights, decrees:

"First—All Colombians taking arms, directly or indirectly, to the aid of the invaders or would-be invaders of Colombian territory, are to be regarded and treated as traitors.

"Second—I command the civil and military authorities on our frontier to exact the strictest neutrality from their subordinates."

STATE BRETHREN EXCITED

They Throw Watches and Other Personal Property into the Contribution Box.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 10.—At the State Brethren Convention here to-day a remarkable scene was witnessed. It was during the discussion of the mission work. In the addresses it was shown that mission work in this State had been sadly neglected, and that many brethren in the State had no place of worship, owing to the manner in which the churches are distributed throughout the State. Various remedies were suggested, the general feeling being that cash was needed.

The Rev. E. E. Hastings of this city was the first to discuss the matter, and he forced a self-denial by offering as his gift his gold watch, which had been given to him when he was eleven years old. In a moment the convention was aroused. Watches and all sorts of valuables were thrown into the contribution basket with the money, and the scene was so affecting that hundreds shed tears.

PORT JEFFERSON'S DOG POISONER

Ten Valuable Animals His Victims in a Night—A $500 Reward.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Oct. 10.—A dog poisoner is busy in this village, and a reward of $500 has been offered for his capture. A number of dogs have been found dead within a few weeks, but last night the dog poisoner started in to do a wholesale business in putting canines out of the way.

Ten valuable dogs were found dead by their owners this morning. Capt. W. B. Dayton lost two English beagles, one of which was valued at $100; Samuel Hinschel mourns the death of a Russian poodle that cost him $150; George Smith lost a hound worth $100, George Woodhull a poodle, E. B. Thonet a valuable French poodle, Albert Walker an English setter, and C. F. Smith an English hound; C. F. Howell and George Holly each lost valuable hounds.

Small pieces of fresh beef rolled into lumps, filled with arsenic and tied in the centre with fine twine, were found in many sections of the village to-day. The poisoned meat was in a number of instances found in front of dog kennels, but fortunately at such a distance that the chained dogs could not reach it.

THE GAME LAW PROBABLY VIOLATED

Chief Protector Pond Has No Confidence in Harry Lippman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Chief Protector Pond of the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, in his report for the month of September, states that Harry Lippman of Washington Market, New-York, whose duty it is to watch the sale of fish and game in that market, does not appear to be interested in his work.

He says that he has good reason to believe that game killed in this State has been illegally transported to and sold in the New-York markets. He had seen large quantities of freshly killed partridges in New-York. No reports on the matter had been made by the local Inspector in the inspection of these probable violations of the game law.

Mrs. Louis Stern Returns Home.

Mrs. Louis Stern, wife of the New-York merchant who was recently convicted in Kissingen, Germany, of a breach of the peace, arrived yesterday on the steamship Werra, accompanied by her children, Melville A. Stern, Irving C. Stern, Herbert E. Stern, and Ima Stern.

Mrs. Stern, when visited at her home, 903 Fifth Avenue, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said she did not care to make a statement regarding her husband's arrest.

Died at Sea of Yellow Fever.

Miles Redmond, the second assistant engineer on board the steamship City of Washington which arrived from Havana and Mexican ports yesterday, died of yellow fever Sept. 9 while the ship was in Gulf waters on her outward passage. The body was buried at sea.

G. A. R. U. LEADERS ANGRY

Have Not Gone into Tammany; Do Not Care for Office Only.

EDWARD GROSSE ANSWERS CRITICS

The Organization Has No Representative on the Tammany Ticket, He Says—Is Stronger than Ever.

The leaders of the German-American Reform Union are very indignant at the stories about the organization put in circulation by Gustav H. Schwab, Arthur Von Briesen, Theodore Sutro, and others through the medium of yesterday afternoon's papers.

Mr. Schwab is quoted as saying that he knew that the German-American Reform Union would go into Tammany, and that that was his reason for leaving the organization. Mr. Von Briesen is reported as saying that all the present members of the German-American Reform Union cared about was office. Theodore Sutro is represented as saying that the committee was made to appear much more strongly in favor of Tammany Hall than was really the case.

Edward Grosse, who drafted the resolutions which were carried Wednesday night, after consultation with several other leaders of the organization, undertook yesterday the task of answering these critics. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The organization is stronger to-day than ever it was before, in spite of the so-called defections which are alleged to have taken place. It has an active membership of 28,000 voters. It is more harmonious than it ever was before, and it is not divided. Any one who knows the sentiment of the German voters in this city where they exist in masses, as on the east side, does not need to be told that no more honest and representative vote was ever cast than when nearly 400 delegates stood up to be counted in favor of supporting the straight Democratic ticket—State and local—against 67 who were in favor of Mr. Sutro's policy of neutrality.

"The policy of the majority was determined upon only after the sentiment of the voters themselves was thoroughly and impartially canvassed. It is a policy of cold calculation. We have not gone into Tammany Hall, we have not joined Tammany Hall, and we have no representation on the Tammany Hall ticket. I myself warned John C. Sheehan that, while Mr. MacLean was popular with the Germans from his long association with leading Germans socially, and from the ease and accuracy with which he speaks our language, he must in no sense be considered a German candidate. If Mr. Sheehan, after this declaration, saw fit to put Mr. MacLean on the ticket in order to conciliate German sentiment, that was his own lookout, but it did not pledge us to anything beyond our voluntary action.

"Politicians are all cowards, each anxiously waiting to see from what direction the popular breeze is blowing. We came to the conclusion that what the Republicans wanted this Fall was a good drubbing. When the State and local Democratic tickets have been elected by the aid of the German vote we shall soon find that the Republicans, with the Presidential election of 1896 before their eyes, will be most anxious to conciliate the force which has beaten them for fear a still greater disaster should follow.

"At the caucus meeting on Wednesday night all the Assembly districts were represented except Dr. Senner's two. Mr. Sutro's district was represented by those who were opposed to him and was counted as divided. There was no speechmaking and no voting. Each Assembly district delegation was asked what the local sentiment was.

"Twenty-four said it was decidedly in favor of supporting the Tammany Hall ticket. Six delegations had not made up their minds. Two districts were divided, and one was for the fusion ticket. On State issues, thirty-two out of thirty-three districts reported in favor of the State Democratic ticket, and the remaining one declared that it was not authorized to speak.

"Nevertheless, in spite of this overwhelming majority in favor of supporting Tammany Hall, we still hesitated until we had seen Oswald Ottendorfer. We had a conference with Mr. Ottendorfer Wednesday afternoon, with a free expression of opinion on all sides, before we took the final step of proposing to the General Committee that the best hope for a liberal excise law lay through the support of the straight Democratic ticket.

"In a list given yesterday in an afternoon paper of persons who have left the German-American Reform Union, Theodore Sutro's name was mentioned as having resigned from the German-American Reform Union. He has not yet resigned from the organization to which he owes the office which he now holds, nor do I know if he intends to resign either his office or his membership in the German-American Reform Union, or both together.

"Carl Schurz has not resigned. Dr. Jacoby has not sent in his resignation, but I am not aware that he ever attended a me

ignorant, and mercenary beings. He alone is the political angel.

"If these men thought that we were in danger of going to the bad, why did they not remain in our organization? They might have induced Mayor Strong to take a sensible and moderate view of the excise question, and thus have caused Roosevelt to modify his course. If they had done this, the situation to-day would have been entirely different, and they may thank themselves that the German-American Reform Union has been driven into such desperate courses.

"Still, we have some men with us who command the respect of their German comrades, and who have individually a larger following than all the dissidents put together. We have Dr. John Friedrich, a leading spirit among the Swiss societies, and the proprietor and publisher of The American Swiss Gazette. Tauscher de Sieghardt is one of the most popular leaders among the Austrians; he was an officer in the Austrian Army, and is a wholesale tobacco merchant, who travels among the German storekeepers, and should know the popular sentiment if any one does. Jean Well, the manager of The German-American Brewers' Journal, is a man of force and resolution of character not inferior to even Mr. Von Briesen. Dr. Anderson, the President, was for years President of the Central Turnverein, which gives him one of the largest acquaintanceships with Germans in the whole country.

"I think that patriotic men should reflect seriously on the influence of these blue laws in keeping races apart in this country. Every piece of petty tyranny by one class over another is not only un-American in spirit, but it preserves distinctions which we should strive to obliterate. The Germans are an independent race. When they come to this country they feel they ought to be beyond the bib-and-tucker stage in regard to their manners and habits. They have been turned against the Republican Party by its fruitless attempts at personal regulation."

TO HOLD A MEETING OF PROTEST.

Germans Not in Sympathy with the Tammany Alliance to Act.

Theodore Sutro said late last night that from information which he had obtained fifteen out of the thirty-five districts would refuse to vote the Tammany ticket. The following statement was sent out yesterday:

A meeting of German-Americans not in sympathy with the method in which the resolutions indorsing Tammany Hall were gagged through last night at Maennerchor Hall will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. The call for this meeting has already been signed by representatives of eighteen Assembly districts. Prominent among them are Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration; Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, Major Wolfgang Goetz, candidate for Senator in the Nineteenth District; A. S. Cronald, C. Schang, Dr. Meltzer, A. Bruck, Max Ihmsen, Leo L. Ferrary, and forty others. Carl Schurz will preside, and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

C. W. ZENTGRAF,
JOHN SCHOENBERGER,
W. E. JUNKER,
Committee on Arrangements.

INSTRUCT TAMMANY LEGISLATORS.

Part of the Terms with the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws met at Terrace Garden last night. It consisted of Dr. John Friederich, Chairman; J. M. Jacobs, Secretary; Otto Kempner, Henry Nichols, Dr. M. B. Feaney, Edward Braendle, Adam Keller, Lorenz Zeller, and Michael Heumann.

They debated in executive session for over an hour, then Dr. Frederich made this statement:

"The Tammany Hall organization proposes to require a pledge in writing from all its candidates for legislative offices that they will do all in their power to carry out our measures in the Legislature. In regard to the candidacy of Otto Kempner, who was nominated by this organization and indorsed by Tammany, we have prepared the following statement:

The circumstances attending the nomination of Otto Kempner for the Assembly are embodied in the resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws at their meeting in the Astor House on Oct. 9. They show that he was made their candidate in order to champion their cause in the Legislature, and if elected, will be charged with the special mission to secure the passage of a liberal Sunday law, approved by this organization. His indorsement by Tammany Hall was the result of a bargain or agreement according to the terms of which the United Societies were to be allowed to name four candidates for the Assembly and to have the privilege of formulating Tammany's excise plank.

It was intimated that in those districts where the Tammany candidates would not give a written agreement, the support of the society would go to the Republican candidate, provided he would do so.

MARY KELLY'S STRANGE STORY

Said When Dying that She Had Been Bound and Beaten.

Mary Kelly, a dissipated woman, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in the Florence Mission, at 21 Bleecker Street, where she applied on Wednesday for admission. The woman's death is believed to have resulted from violence, and the Coroner is making an investigation.

When received at the home the woman was tired and hungry. She was fed and given a bed. During the night she told one of the other women that she had been employed at Ocean Grove. Her two children she left with a woman in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and was told on her return that her boy had fallen out of a window and had been killed.

She went back on Sunday to the place where the boy was killed, she said, and there she was bound to a bedstead and beaten unmercifully by the woman and her two sons.

Acting Police Captain Grant said last night that he discredited the story, but was making a searching investigation.

NOW THE THIRTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT

New Police Division Made for the Annexed Territory.

By resolution of the Board of Police yesterday the territory in the new annexed district of Westchester became the Thirty-eighth Police Precinct, and hereafter will be known as such. The police have been in charge of the annexed territory since June 7, but it is only now that the new precinct is officially and permanently established.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday issued the order creating the permanent force of the Thirty-eighth Precinct. The precinct at present has a force of forty-five. It is intended to increase this by twenty more men as soon as additional appointments are made. The precinct is in charge of Acting Captain Henry Frers. The precinct takes in City Island, Wakefield, Westchester, and William's Bridge. The main station is in Westchester Village. Acting Inspector McCullagh has charge of the district.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Miss Elizabeth Coffey dropped dead at 9 o'clock this morning, at her home on Cedar Street. For years she had been the constant companion of Miss Martha Cooper, who was buried from St. Joseph's Church yesterday. She so grieved over the death of her friend that she became hysterical, which produced paralysis of the heart.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court was a visitor at the session of the Court of Appeals to-day. He was invited to occupy a seat on the bench, which he did, alongside of Chief Justice Andrews.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 10.—Col. Levi Bolster, aged eighty-one, a well-known citizen of Waterbury, died to-day from injuries received in a fall from a wagon Monday. He obtained his title in the old training days of the State militia.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—A rear-end collision on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road, at Beaver Falls, was due to an unusually dense fog. Fifteen freight cars and one engine were rendered entirely worthless, causing a loss of $60,000.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The home of Samuel D. Coykendall on Chestnut Hill was entered by burglars last night. The bedroom of Mrs. Coykendall was entered, and about $8,000 worth of jewelry stolen.

ADA, Ohio, Oct. 10.—W. S. Kingdom of Findlay, Ohio, while waiting for a train became impatient, and in attempting to board a west-bound freight, fell under the wheels and was killed.

STOKES BAY, Ontario, Oct. 10.—The body of Edwin Forest, second engineer of the lost steamer Africa, was picked up off Pike Bay this morning by the tug John Logi.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—The official compilation gives Wisconsin a total population of 1,937,915, a gain since 1890, of 251,055.

The Handsomest but not the most Expensive.
Solid Silver Articles
of real merit, for Wedding and other Complimentary Gifts.
R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
FIFTH AVENUE,
Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

THE MUNICIPAL "CUPIDORIUM"

A DAY WITH MAKERS OF CIVIL MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

Unused Facilities for Examinations in Kitchen Science—Francesca's Choice—"Cupids" and Their Work.

It was the weekly wedding day in the City Hall yesterday. If a young man with a flower in his buttonhole is seen Thursday, the lucky day of the week, loitering with an uncertain air around the City Hall Park, particularly if he appears to be surrounded by a group of solicitous friends, he is sure to be a prospective bridegroom, bound for the City Hall Marriage Bureau, and the prospective bride is somewhere in the party.

Yesterday was an off day for weddings, and there were only five in the morning, including an upper-class wedding, which took place in the Governor's Room, though the afternoon brought a crowd. It is the down-stairs weddings that are of really live, picturesque interest, in quality as well as in quantity. Their setting is all that it should be, too, for it is the one-time City Hall kitchen, now sentimentally dubbed the "Cupidorium," presided over by its genial high priest, "Cupids No. 1 and No. 2."

The romantic interest of yesterday centred in the weddings of Francesca and Frank. The latter, the young man with a carnation in his buttonhole, was a nice-looking youth of twenty-three, and his bride only nineteen. They are both Hungarians, and both speak English. Theirs was probably a love match.

Francesca's must also have been a love match, but only a blind and most indiscriminating Cupid could have influenced her fate. Francesca had the nearest approach to a festive appearance of any of the bride's present. She was rather a pretty little girl, too—small, and only nineteen, with great dark eyes, a fine, soft Italian skin, and a pretty rich color in her cheeks. She might have worn a white gown from her appearance, front view, for a long white apron covered the front of her skirt, and around her she held closely a pretty soft, fluffy, light-pink shawl. She hadn't a hat. Italian women do not need them.

But the bridegroom! Sixteen years older than Francesca, he acknowledged, and if he had ever had an intimate acquaintance with soap and water it was certainly a long time before his wedding day.

But Francesca loved him, so that was all there was about it. Mamma Francesca said "No!" and Papa Francesca said it mustn't be, but Francesca said she would marry that man anyway, and so she did. That was what they all told the interpreter yesterday, for none of them spoke a word of English.

Francesca was particularly unfortunate yesterday. Owing to the fact that Aldermen are not omnipresent the bridal parties sometimes have long waits, in which to meditate upon the serious step they are about to take. During these long waits the bridegroom sometimes steps out into the open air to facilitate his meditations. Francesca's unattractive bridegroom had done this yesterday when Alderman Joseph Schilling arrived and was speedily called upon to officiate at the municipal altar. The straying bridegroom came back, but not until the other ceremonies were completed, and Francesca was called and had to wait. When he did come he took Francesca's little round, smooth hand in his big, rough, stubby one, and they made the required vows, Francesca promising to "love, comfort, honor, and obey" him, as a faithful woman is bound to do.

The municipality has evidently decided opinions upon the "faithful woman's" duties, which have been incorporated into the ceremonies. It is rather an interesting little book—the municipal "prayer book"—in which is the marriage ceremony. It consists only of two leather covers, the printed sheets containing the short marriage service forming the inside lining.

The historic associations of the room used for the Marriage Bureau are interesting, and the possibilities for its future usefulness, according to modern ideas, very great.

The City Hall, taken as a whole, is an interesting building, dating back to 1803. The entire basement is honeycombed with cells, with arched ceilings and entrances, used at the time the only city prison was in the City Hall. There are still a few great pegs left along the corridor where the officers hung the great firemen's hats they wore on night duty. There are the sockets, also, in which were placed the tall, ivory-trimmed poles of the Mayor and Aldermen. These were finished with a small headpiece, representing flames in gilt, and before this important badge of office the police fell back when the city officials attended a fire.

Possibly neither the antiquity of these relics of the city's past nor the cells noted for having sheltered the city's great and bad men have any interest for the Italians, Hungarians, and lovers of other nationalities who visit the "Cupidorium." The more modern history—but still a good many years back—might be made to have.

It seems particularly propitious for a young couple to put on the hymeneal bonds in a kitchen. It seems to savor of future domestic happiness.

It was perhaps twenty-five years ago when the City Hall kitchen began its career of usefulness. Aldermen did not have salaries in those days, and, it being thought well to provide for the inner man in the interests of the Government, a kitchen was started, with a big, comfortable range in it, where Mrs. Roome, wife of the custodian of the City Hall at that time, prepared delicate viands for the City Fathers. There was a staircase in front of the speaker's desk, leading down to the lower regions, making an easy way of access to the little dining room just out of the kitchen, and an easy way of escaping from persistent visitors. That is closed now.

In a small room out of the kitchen is still a big, Dutch brick oven of great capacity, where Mrs. Roome was accustomed to bake her pies. An ice chest is just across, where the perishable stores were kept, and there is an outside entrance for taking in the stores. The little tea or dining room has a special interest, because of its once regular visitors. Tweed, Connelly, and their friends sat in it, and, looking out of the rear windows, discussed the new Court House and their many plans.

But it is the cooking arrangements, pure and simple, that might have an important bearing upon the domestic future of the hymeneal candidates at the City Hall.

"Now, how would it do," said a visitor at the bureau yesterday, "to have every woman who comes here to be married pass an examination in domestic science?

"The reformers are positive that intemperance and many other evils are directly due to poor cooking and uncomfortable homes. Here is a range rusting out for lack of use. The city ought to be willing to supply the provisions in the interests of good citizenship, physical, mental, and moral.

"The eating? Well, the clerk of the bureau might add to his duties that of testing the various viands. It would not be a difficult matter to provide the guests for a small feast."

The Mayor has not yet been consulted with regard to the Marriage Bureau's domestic science annex.

Henry A. Van Pelt and William H. Carter are-the-so-called "Cupids" of the "Cupidorium." Mr. Keese, the custodian of the building, is a witness on call. He has put his name to more certificates than he would like to be responsible for.

There are two horseshoes for luck in the "Cupidorium," but they are wrongside up, letting out the luck of the visitors. That, however, is an error in municipal affairs that is to be remedied.

Troy City Nominations.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Republicans of Troy to-night nominated a straight Republican for Mayor, Andrew M. Clark, and the Democrats nominated Francis J. Molloy, the present incumbent, for the same office.

John T. Norton is the Democratic candidate for the Second Assembly District of Rensselaer County.

After a Day's Hard Work
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

A CAMPAIGN OF SILENCE

This Is What the Republicans Have Settled Upon.

STRIKE A ROCK ON THE EXCISE

Ex-Senator Miller to Speak Here and He Is a Source of Anxiety—"Jake" Hemple Out in the Cold.

Speaking of the fact that the Republicans of New-York City have adopted a beer plank, and that the Republicans of the Fifth District of Buffalo have repudiated the Sunday plank in the Saratoga platform, a Republican at headquarters yesterday remarked:

"The party has one foot on a beer barrel and the other on the Fourth Commandment.

"Nobody knows any better than the State campaign managers that it is going to be hard work for their orators when they get into the field. They foresee that some spellbinder who has been reciting the Fourth Commandment at a country village meeting may forget and preach the same doctrine when next evening he is called on to speak on the beer keg in some city.

"To avoid complications, they have resolved to make this a silent campaign. The less talking done, the better. There are always one or two men in every mass meeting who ask unpleasant questions. There are inconsistencies between the Saratoga and the New-York and Erie County platforms that will confuse the average campaign orator."

This difficulty has thus early begun to be appreciated. The speakers are to be few. For the Counties of New-York, Kings, Erie, Onondaga, and Monroe, local option in the matter of campaign speaking is to prevail. If these counties desire to hold mass meetings and discuss excise, the State Committee may furnish some of the orators; but the details will be left to the local managers.

Warner Miller, of course, refuses to be "bottled." He is going to speak at a mass meeting in Cooper Union next week, by invitation of the Republican Club. Predictions are made that he will open up the excise question in a way that will not suit those Republicans who are so anxious to crowd this issue out of sight.

Mr. Miller's attitude at Saratoga, when the other leaders were trying to hush up all reference to this question, has led the managers to expect further discussion of his position in favor of "the maintenance" of the Sunday laws. If he does this in his Cooper Union speech, then the troubles of Chairman Hackett and the other Platt men will begin. They are wondering if Mr. Miller proposes to erect some "breastworks." If he makes a speech, and says nothing in favor of "maintenance of the Sunday laws," then the managers will consider him duly "bottled up."

This campaign of silence has already been begun. One of the old-time orators is "Jake" Hemple of West Virginia. He is a spellbinder of no mean ability. He has made it a practice for many years of coming to this State and making campaign speeches in the country towns. He is reputed to be powerful in a schoolhouse campaign, under ordinary conditions. He knows a heap of funny stories. It has been said that he devotes the entire portion of the year, when not on the stump, to the collection and manufacture of stories for campaign use.

"Jake" came here as usual this year. He found for the first time that there was no schedule for him. No arrangements had been made for him to visit the villages of the Empire State. He has accordingly gone into New-Jersey.

A gross injustice has been done Mr. Hemple by some who have attempted to explain why he is not speaking in this State this year. They say he would not do in the country towns where Sunday observance is to be the text. He is a man of stout stature, portly, and good-natured. He associated with politicians at Washington and practised the art of handshaking while on the stump to an extent that gain him poise before any assemblage of his fellow-men.

It would probably seem a little odd to those who know him to listen to a discourse from him on the topic of strict observance of the Fourth Commandment.

This, however, does not provide for him the opportunity to visit the rural districts. He comes over from New-Jersey frequently and pays his respects at Chairman Hackett's headquarters, but the silent campaign has, up to date, frozen him out.

His friends feel that he is fully competent to discuss the excise question either on the Saratoga or the New-York City platform without fear of a break. They believe the campaign of silence is doing him a great injustice.

Barnet H. Davis, member of the Republican State Committee from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, which includes the Counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, and Yates, was at headquarters yesterday. He took a very rosy view of the situation.

"Oh, yes," he said, "Republicans will probably carry the State by 50,000 plurality. Everything looking in good condition. Republicans feeling good."

"How about the excise question in the country?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked.

"Very little heard about it," said Mr. Davis. "People not taking much interest in excise questions."

Mr. Davis is a close observer. He lives in Wayne County, which is in Senator Raines's district.

"Certainly," he said, "Raines will be elected easily. Strong Republican district."

Another distinguished visitor yesterday was Rowland Blinnerhasset Mahaney of Erie County, a Platt man in a county where the anti-Platt man is in control. Mr. Mahaney looked as bright and fresh as if he had not been rolled in the dust by the Republican machine at Saratoga. He is a Congressman—a hustler. He is a young man not-afraid-of-his-interview. Sometimes he is interviewed by the Buffalo papers three or four times a day. Every time he makes the situation a little more gay than it was before. He has no legitimate function during a campaign of silence.

Other "distinguished" men were about yesterday whose characteristics made them seem anomalous. Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire was at the hotel. So was ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana. Nobody said a word about a campaign of silence so long as Mr. Blair was in sight. His hair and beard have whitened noticeably within two years. Instead of white streaks in the dark background of his beard, he now has a few dark streaks in a background of white.

The Republican Committee never began a campaign with so many and so bitter local fights on hand as now. Most of these are in Senatorial districts, and most of the Senatorial districts have them. This is particularly bad for the State machine, which is going to pay especial attention to the Senatorial contests. Some say Mr. Platt would be willing to let the State ticket slide back into the oblivion from which he drew it two years ago if he could make sure of control of the Legislature. The campaign will be shaped with especial reference to the legislative ticket. If the State ticket is defeated, Mr. Platt can put the responsibility on Mr. Miller and his excise plank. That will not hurt Mr. Platt.

Up to date, Mr. Platt has been conducting the campaign exclusively. Chairman Hackett is at his desk every day. John S. Kenyon, the Secretary, and Reuben Fox, chief clerk, are there. The Executive Committee has had no meeting since the day it was appointed. No meeting has been called. Whatever is done is the work of Mr. Platt through Chairman Hackett. It saves the bother of having the other members of the committee around. It is easier to give directions to one man than to fifteen.

The Treasurer, Gen. McAlpin, has not yet begun to fry any fat, so far as outward evidence goes. Something has been said by officers of the committee about assessing those who hold State positions. Gentle hints have been thrown out to some State officers that contributions will be thankfully received. There is little demand for funds yet. The silent campaign doesn't require so many good dollars as one full of oratory. It is too early for the County Chairmen to come to headquarters with gripsacks.

Chairman Hackett has not yet begun to write letters as rapidly as he claimed he did last year. Then he needed about $26,000 to pay for postage stamps, according to a circular letter. When he gets at it this year, funds may be needed. Chairman Hackett holds the championship belt as a letter writer.

Prisoner Accidentally Shot by Keeper.

NEWARK, Oct. 10.—William Suefleisch, aged forty years, a prisoner in the penitentiary in Caldwell, is in the hospital of that institution with a rifle ball wound in his leg that will lay him up for some time. While at work on the road, Keeper Callahan order Suefleisch to go to another part of the road, indicating the place by pointing his repeating rifle. While the keeper was pointing the rifle it was accidentally fired off, the ball entering Suefleisch's leg.

If You Happen To Meet Anybody
Who has a Cold—and at the same time you wish to be a benefactor to your race, recommend RIKER'S EXPECTORANT. There is no Remedy on Earth to compare with it. Only 60 cents a bottle for this Swift, Pleasant, and Certain Cure for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, or any disease of Throat or Lungs—and your money back if it fails. Of your Druggist—or at
Riker's
9TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS' WORK

Committee at Work and Isaac H. Klein to be the Manager—The Question of Finances.

The following announcement was issued yesterday by authority of the Good Government Clubs:

The Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs met Wednesday night at the house of Club A, and laid out the general lines of the campaign in a session lasting until midnight. It was decided to go ahead with all the vigor that the clubs could command. The committee was increased in size and divided into working subcommittees.

Headquarters will be engaged immediately. Isaac H. Klein was appointed manager of the campaign, and will have charge of the headquarters. Dodgers and circulars in large numbers will be circulated throughout the city. Meetings of the clubs and numerous small meetings of the voters will be held. Large mass meetings are also in contemplation.

Speakers, of whom a large number are already enrolled, will be organized, so that the city may be covered in the most effective way possible. Every voter who wants to understand the Good Government position will have plenty of opportunity to hear different presentations of the reasons for supporting the ticket of the people.

The Executive Committee will meet every evening and as often as necessary during the day until the machinery of the campaign is working smoothly. District headquarters and clubhouses will be kept open, and information will be freely given to voters. The clubs will throw themselves into such a cart-tail campaign as they have conducted with market effect in former years.

The question of finances may prove to be a difficult one, as the money of the Chamber of Commerce is behind the deal ticket, and it will be hard for the clubs to draw from the usual sources. The Executive Committee is contemplating appealing directly to the great body of citizens to support with their dollars and their pennies the fight which the Good Government men believe to be one against all bosses and machines equally.

The Good Government Campaign Committee has been greatly enlarged, and the following notification was sent out by Chairman George M. Cassat to the new members:

My Dear Sir: The Good Government Campaign Committee has been greatly enlarged, in order that the campaign work may be properly distributed. I inclose a list of sub-committees into which the Campaign Committee has been divided. Please receive this list as notice of your appointment to the Campaign Committee and to such sub-committee as contains your name. The Campaign Committee will meet at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M., on Friday, the 11th.

The Campaign Committee has been divided into sub-committees as follows:

Committee on Watchers.—Preble Tucker, Chairman; J. Noble Hayes, and James R. Burnet.

Committee on Meetings.—C. Grant La Farge, Chairman; Julius Blumberg, and Alfred Bishop Mason.

Committee on Literature and Press.—James W. Pryor, Chairman; Samuel H. Ordway, and John B. Pine.

Committee on Cart-Tail Campaign.—M. D. Rothschild, Chairman; Fulton McMahon, and Edward A. Merdian.

Committee on Ballot.—Boudinot Keith, Chairman.

Committee on Speakers.—R. W. G. Welling, Chairman; Arthur Von Briesen, Dr. Douglas H. Stewart, George M. Cassat, John Jay Chapman, John Brooks Leavitt, Dr. Robert Kunizer, C. C. Nadal, J. H. C. Nevius, Edward D. Page, Charles Stewart Davison, Antonio Knauth, George W. Miller, W. Harris Roome, Isaac H. Klein, R. Fulton Cutting, William J. Schieffelin, Henry R. Kunhardt, W. T. Sherman, Edwin Tatham, Chase Mellen, Frederick R. Sturgis, Jacob Miller, and Magnus Gross.

Executive Committee of Campaign Committee.—George M. Cassat, Chairman; Preble Tucker, C. Grant La Farge, M. D. Rothschild, Isaac H. Klein, De Forest Grant, James W. Pryor, William Jay Schieffelin, J. Noble Hayes, R. W. G. Welling, and Boudinot Keith.

Some members of the Committee of Fifty are of the opinion that the Good Government Club men will be brought around to support the union ticket. Efforts are still being made in this direction.

MR. ROOME ON THE ISSUES.

Would Rather See Tammany Win than the Fusion Ticket.

W. Harris Roome talked to the members of Good Government Club H, in their new quarters at 449 Eighth Avenue, last evening, about the action taken at the Good Government Convention and the urgent necessity of supporting the ticket.

"There is," he said, "a choice of three things: To indorse the Chamber of Commerce action, to stay out of the fight entirely, or to elect our own ticket. The first would necessitate that we violate every principle of the Good Government movement, since the fusion ticket is nothing but a deal ticket, in which the Republican Party gets the big spoils. There is no doubt on this point; Charles Stewart Smith admits it. Personally I care not a rap which of the two tickets wins his Fall, in fact, I would rather see the victory go to Tammany.

"This sympathetic cry for our votes because Platt is just as bad as Croker. The offices this year are unimportant, and by the time the next municipal election comes around good decent citizens will be ready to side with us. Let us support our ticket, which is an admirable one. If we waver an iota we spoil everything.

"We are for clean, non-partisan government. That is our only platform, and they will all know where to find us. Do not be misled by this Chamber of Commerce deal. Those excellent gentlemen composing the Committee of Fifty, which, by the way, stood for everything but good government, were hamboozled by Lauterbach, and now they are trying to throw a cloak of respectability about their action.

"Let us support our ticket, roll up a good, strong vote, and let the election go as it will. We have done our duty and stood by our platform, and upheld the standard of good government for this fair city."

There was some exception taken to Mr. Roome's remarks by one or two of the members, but the majority were with him.

Owing to the small attendance, the club did not make nominations for Assembly and Senate. A special meeting next week will be called for this purpose.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:55 A. M.—254 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Bridget McCabe; damage, $25.

4:30 A. M.—334 and 336 East Twenty-third Street; Jacob M. Leonhardt and others; damage, $20,000.

9:35 A. M.—340 Cherry Street; Henry Berliner; damage, $350.

10:10 A. M.—507 East Eighty-eighth Street; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—8 Birmingham Street; Simon Subatsky; damage, $75.

12:05 P. M.—307 West Fifteenth Street; Charles Miller; damage, $50.

3:25 P. M.—142 West Fifty-second Street; Annie Heiter; damage, $25.

4:25 P. M.—725 Ninth Avenue; Foster & Son; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—101 Ninth Avenue; George Harrison; damage, $150.

8:30 P. M.—36 Cherry Street; Domenico Vase; damage, $150.

Elaborate Dinners at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie and Mrs. C. N. Beach gave elaborate dinner parties this evening, the former in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of New-York.

To-day's arrivals included Perry Belmont, returning from Lenox; Cornelius Vanderbilt, James V. Parker, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Dr. W. T. Bull, returning from New-York, and Capt. William Ennis, United States Army.

Miss Anna Sands, Miss Laura J. Post, George W. Kidd, Dr. Clement Cleveland, John Mayer, and Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss of New-York; George F. Tyler of Philadelphia, and S. E. Huntington of Brooklyn closed their cottages to-day.

Miss Natalie Post of New-York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Stone.

Refuses to Ratify the Ticket.

Good Government Club X of the Fourth District met last night at 211 East Broadway and refused to ratify the county ticket recently adopted at the convention of the Good Government Clubs.

INDORSE THE EX-CAPTAIN

State Democracy Men for Williams as a Senator.

GROTE AND KUNZEMANN SUPPORTED

Republicans Ready to Enter Their So-Called Deal in Payment of Support of the ex-Inspector—Called a Blackguard.

By an arrangement commonly called a deal the State Democracy of the Twelfth Senatorial District last night indorsed ex-Inspector Williams, the Republican candidate for Senator, and the Republicans in turn indorsed William F. Grote and Jacob Kunzemann, the State Democracy candidates for the Assembly in the Sixteenth and Fourteenth Districts, respectively.

The deal which was contemplated was not carried out in its entirety, because the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twelfth District, a young lawyer named Josephs, who had been regularly nominated, refused to resign and permit the nomination of three State Democracy candidates for Assembly with three Republican indorsements, as the proper exchange for the State Democracy indorsement for one Senator.

The Senatorial Convention was held at 8:30 o'clock in the meeting hall over Mr. Grote's saloon, 429 East Houston Street. It had been adjourned from last Tuesday in order to allow the negotiations for the exchange of indorsements to be completed. Mr. Grote, who is very fat, seemed anxious that everything should pass off as smoothly as possible, and moved actively about among his adherents, giving each a final whispered word of instructions.

Dr. S. Rosencranz took the chair of the adjourned Senatorial Convention and asked the pleasure of the meeting. F. J. Butler, the State Democracy leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, was the first to catch the Chairman's eye. He explained that he and his colleagues had labored in vain with Mr. Josephs for two days and two nights to get him to withdraw his name as the Republican candidate. It was like trying to draw out an Assemblyman with a truck horse, he said. As the Republican candidate for Assembly refused to withdraw, he moved that the Hon. William F. Grote, whom they all knew and trusted, should be nominated as the State Democracy candidate for the Twelfth Senatorial District.

As soon as this surprise was sprung upon Mr. Grote he shouted from the back of the hall where he stood:

"I withdraw. I decline to accept a nomination tendered by force."

Then there was a wrangle as to a point of order, the Chairman holding that any member of the convention had a right to speak to a motion, and Mr. Grote holding emphatically that the three leaders of the three Assembly districts could do all the talking. Mr. Butler stated that the reports of the three Assembly districts, which make up the Senatorial district, should be given in their numerical order.

Mr. Butler of the Twelfth—the other two districts being the Thirteenth and Seventeenth—thus challenged, said he was opposed to Capt. Williams as a candidate. He would be thrown into the East River if he was caught near the bank unless he had his blue clothes on.

Mr. Weifenbach, a delegate from the Fourteenth Assembly District, said that nine out of ten men whom he had met opposed Capt. Williams as a candidate. He believed that Capt. Williams was a thorough blackguard and a ruffian, who had clubbed his way into prominence, and that he was not a fit representative to send to Albany at all. At the same time he would not oppose the arrangement which the leaders had made.

Mr. Grote for the Sixteenth Assembly District said that he was for Williams, and demanded a vote.

The vote was 70 to 34 in Williams's favor, and as soon as it was announced the Chairman, who was a Butler man, tried to slip out of the chair. The vigilant eye of Grote, in the back of the hall, detected this manoeuvre, and he moved that a substitute Chairman be appointed. The second Chairman was a Grote man through thick and thin, and while Butler and his friends were leaving the hall he had Williams indorsed as the State Democracy's choice, with all the necessary motions prompted, put and carried like lightning.

Then the new Chairman announced the Senatorial Convention adjourned, called the Sixteenth Assembly District Convention of the State Democracy to order, got himself elected temporary and permanent Chairman, announced nominations in order, received the nomination of the Hon. W. F. Grote as the candidate for Assembly, and declared him the unanimous choice of the meeting, all in about one minute and a half.

Mr. Grote then returned thanks. He said he hoped the same feeling would be shown toward him on Nov. 5 as when he received his nomination. All he wanted was a fair count. He was in favor of supporting his friends, and his friends were in favor of supporting him. It was his boast that he never quit when he was beaten.

Just as the Chairman was drawing up the nomination certificates of the Senatorial and Assembly conventions Mr. Grote had a short fit of terror.

"Hold on!" he shouted from his place; "don't swear to Williams's nomination until we hear that the Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly have sworn to my nomination paper."

After a few minutes assurances were received that the Republicans had indorsed the Assembly nominations of Kunzemann and Grote, and ex-Inspector Williams's nomination paper was duly sworn to as correct.

Kunzemann is the sitting Tammany Hall Assemblyman for leader John Reilly's district. This year Mr. Reilly refused to renominate Mr. Kunzemann and gave the nomination to Jacob Fritz. As Mr. Kunzemann has great influence with the saloon keepers of his district he was received into the ranks of the State Democracy and received its nomination for Assemblyman with the Republican indorsement in order to beat the Tammany candidate.

Before the conventions met Max Hahn, the Secretary, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES whether Mr. Grote, if elected, would go into the Republican or Democratic caucus at Albany.

"Mr. Grote," replied the Secretary, "will not go into either caucus. He will be independent. He has great experience and will vote the right way on all public questions."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Fire in the residence of J. B. Colgrove destroyed a quantity of rare bric-a-brac and a number of valuable paintings, one said to be a Vandyke, worth $5,000; loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—The brick storehouse of the Bushnell Manufacturing Company, with a quantity of raw material and finished car seats and mattresses, burned this morning; loss, $10,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—J. A. McCauley's grain elevator burned to-night; loss, $14,000; insurance, $7,500.

CHATHAM, N. B., Oct. 10.—Twenty-five houses in this place burned to-day; loss, $75,000.

West 14th St.
1798 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
Modern taste has no better criterion than the improvement in floor furnishing. No longer glares upon our distracted eyes the hideous, sprawling bunches of garish flowers in primary colors, dear to the hearts of housekeepers fifty years ago.
Our Reliable Carpets in delicate and unobtrusive tints suggest, yes, invite repose, relief from care, in fact all the ideals of home. At such moderate prices, too, that artistic carpets may lend adornment to every floor.
A choice assortment of Furniture at most tempting prices.
Open Saturday Evenings.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

DIABETES.
1 JUG of Ripley Brom-Lithia Water will give you 3 weeks' treatment, and one or two jugs more will cure.
If we can't cure you—don't pay us.
Read this letter from FRANK S. JONES, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, and Solicitor of U. S. Claims, 454 South 6th Street, Camden, N. J., July 1, 1895.
RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been troubled for several years with diabetes and its accompanying terrible thirst, which seemed to be insatiable; and I was also troubled at night with frequent call to void urine. While the above symptoms were at their height I heard of Ripley Brom-Lithia Spring Water, and I ordered two jugs from you, and, improbable as it may seem, before finishing the first gallon I could retire without the thirst, and without being obliged to get up during the night. I have used six jugs, and have had no return of any of the painful symptoms. Thanking you for your kindness, and feeling grateful that Providence has provided such a health-giving remedy,
I am yours,
Circulars mailed free. Write or call for same.
Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel 510-18.
Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 120 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

SAVE THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM

OPPOSITION TO THE SUGGESTION THAT IT BE USED FOR A LIBRARY.

Its Historic Value Would Be Impaired—Aldermen to Consider the Subject.

It is likely that a general protest will be made if any action is taken toward carrying into effect a proposition of the Committee on County Affairs at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday, to transfer the City Library, which now occupies a room on the southeast corner of the main floor of the City Hall, to the Governor's Room, which occupies the front of the second story.

No action was taken Tuesday, but the matter was placed on special orders, to be brought up next week. It was not favorably received, and it is thought a large majority will be opposed to it. Alderman Henry L. School spoke strongly against it, and there is a great deal of feeling against it throughout the building.

"The Governor's Room is the only show room we have for this big city," said Mr. School, in speaking of the matter yesterday. It contains valuable souvenirs of our country, and as patriotic citizens we ought to keep it as it is.

"Boston has its State House, and Philadelphia her Independence Hall, but New-York has only this room, supplied with the furniture used by the first Continental Congress, and containing Washington's writing table and chair.

"They want to use the two wings for the books, and say that with low mahogany bookcases the appearance of the room will not be affected.

"It will be impossible to remove everything pertaining to the library up stairs, for the old city records, written in Dutch script from 1654 to 1668, are kept in the safes.

"Room 11, used for the City Court, is said to be unhealthy, and the plan is to take the present library for the courtroom. More court room is needed, but the Governor's Room should not be desecrated.

"The portrait of Alexander Ham

SOLID FOR THE TICKET

Democrats All United on the State Candidates.

ACTIVITY AT THE NEW HEADQUARTERS

Mr. Hinkley and Others Have Encouraging Reports from All the Counties—The Outlook for Success in This City.

The Democratic State campaign is well under way. The headquarters at 27 Madison Avenue took on a very business-like air yesterday, and from to-day until the day of election, there will no no let-up in the hard work.

A call was issued yesterday for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held in this city next Tuesday, to discuss various matters. It is certain that this meeting will consider the situation in this city in regard to the legislative districts. Tammany is insisting that the real reason why three places were given to the State Democracy by the Republican Nominating Committee was that the State Democracy should nominate Democratic candidates in opposition to Tammany in all the legislative districts.

John C. Sheehan, Chairman of Tammany's Finance Committee, said yesterday that there was no other explanation of the matter. Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what he thought of the legislative situation, but he declined to discuss it beyond saying that the matter would probably be considered by the State Committee. Mr. Hinkley could not credit the report that the State Democracy had indorsed Republicans in the Twelfth Senate District.

The Democratic State Headquarters are pleasantly situated this year. All the rooms on the first and second floors of 27 Madison Avenue, which is on the corner of Twenty-fifth Street, are occupied. They are far more convenient than the headquarters of last year.

Chairman Hinkley was at the headquarters the greater part of yesterday arranging details of the campaign. He received many callers, among them Gen. Horatio C. King, candidate for Secretary of State, and De Witt Clinton Dow, of Schoharie, candidate for State Treasurer. Gen. King has been making a short tour through various sections of the State in the interest of the ticket, and the news he brought to Chairman Hinkley was of a very satisfactory character. Mr. Dow also had good reports from Schoharie and adjacent counties.

"From what I hear from all over the State," said Chairman Hinkley to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, "it is very evident that the prospects for the success of the Democratic State ticket are good. Where there are factions in the party, each faction is doing its utmost in the interest of the State ticket. There are no dissensions so far as that is concerned."

The lack of dissension as to the State ticket is of itself one of the most significant things about this campaign. There is a unity of opinion as to the ticket and the platform that has not been noticed in years. It is in marked contrast to the conditions existing last year. Then there was so much opposition to the State ticket within the party that success was impossible from the outset. Everett P. Wheeler was in the field as an independent candidate for Governor and he got 20,000 votes. The German-Americans, especially in this city, who had been before of Democratic tendency, were almost solidly arrayed against Senator Hill. This year they are solidly for the Democratic State ticket and the Democratic platform. This is of itself worth thousands upon thousands of votes. It will tell heavily against the Republicans in all the large cities.

It is a fact that the party never went into a contest freer from opposition within the party to the State candidates. There will be in this contest no division of the party into Cleveland factions and Hill factions. That sort of talk will not be heard of very much this year, except from Republicans. Men who figured prominently in both of these so-called factions in the past are working together heartily and earnestly for the ticket. The elimination of these old factional lines has been advocated by every good Democrat in the State. Pull all together is the rule this year.

The work now being done at headquarters concerns the arrangements for registering the voters in the rural districts and with the canvass in the various counties. The first canvass in about half of the counties has already been completed, and the returns are satisfactory.

John A. Mason, the Chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee, opened his office at headquarters yesterday and received a large number of letters from various sections of the State. The Campaign Committee has not yet been called together, but will be within a few days.

"The campaign opens in a way that makes me confident that this is going to be a Democratic year," said Mr. Mason last night. "I do not mean to say this because the wish is father to the thought, but because the information received is all indicative of Democratic success."

This will probably not be very much of a speaking campaign. Campaign literature in the shape of pithy documents will be sent out through the State. The high tax rate of the Republicans is already doing most effective campaign work for the Democrats.

One of Mr. Mason's early callers yesterday was Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to The Hague and Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Roosevelt also saw Major Hinkley. United States Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, whose home is in Otsego and who is a gentleman of ripe experience in political affairs, called twice at the headquarters.

"The prospects for this Democratic State ticket are excellent," said Mr. Bunn to the reporter. "It is a very good sign that in counties like New-York, Kings, and Oswego, where there are factions in the party, that all factions are solidly and earnestly supporting the State ticket. The ticket is made up of excellent men against whose reputations not one word can be said. All Democrats are united on this ticket, and there need be no talk about Cleveland factions and Hill factions. Every good Democrat in this State will support this ticket loyally.

"The platform is a clear statement of Democratic doctrines. The principle of local option is already in force in many sections of the State. Reformers and temperance men have all along been in favor of local option, and in many places they have it. Therefore, they can find no fault with that principle, while the party itself stands on its oldtime policy of home rule. It is a safe ticket and a safe platform."

Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo called at the headquarters last night. In the interest of harmony in Erie County, both Mr. Scheu and Judge Hinson have resigned from the State Committee, thus leaving two vacancies in the Erie County delegation on that committee. These resignations will be presented at Tuesday's meeting, and the vacancies will then be filled. Mr. Scheu said last night that Erie County would do its best for the Democratic State ticket.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who also called at the headquarters last night to see Chairman Hinkley, said that everything seemed to be making toward certain success. Perry Belmont, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, called yesterday afternoon. He is taking a very earnest interest in the campaign.

Senator David B. Hill will probably speak in this city. Arrangements are now being made for a big mass meeting of Democrats.

The situation as to the legislative districts in this city is evidently being closely inspected by the State leaders. Various conferences on the subject will be held within the next few days.

The State leaders feel satisfied that a big old-fashioned majority will be rolled up in this city and in Kings for the State ticket. Here in this city the State Democracy has indorsed the ticket, and its members will not be lukewarm in its support. The State Democracy has many solid leaders who are the most vigorous kind of Democrats. They say that no effort will be lacking to bring the ticket to success.

The surest sign that there will be a big Democratic majority in this city is found in the attitude of the German-Americans. The districts in which they are strongest showed the biggest falling off in the Democratic vote last year. They will show heavy gains this year.

The attitude of Tammany as the organization having the greatest number of Democratic votes is interesting. John C. Sheehan was asked yesterday what the organization was going to do for the State ticket. He said:

"Tammany will roll up a big majority for the ticket. It will work day and night to win success for it. We will have big ratification meetings and big Assembly district meetings, and our speakers will all present the State issues, and we will conduct a campaign for the State ticket that will get out all the Democratic votes."

"How about the legislative candidates?"

"We will make decided gains in this city. In my opinion, the Tammany Hall ticket will poll so large a vote that the legislative candidates, with very, very few exceptions, will be elected. I believe that the Tammany ticket will be elected by 50,000 plurality."

"What effect will the nomination of legislative candidates by the State Democracy have?"

"I do not believe that they will be able to defeat one of the regular Democratic nominees. It is very plain that the nomination of legislative candidates by the State Democracy is the result of that organization getting three places on the Republican county ticket. Does any one believe for a moment that the Republicans gave up these three places on their ticket for any other reason? The O'Brienites had more to do with the election of Mayor Strong than did the State Democracy. The State Democracy knows that not a single one of its legislative candidates can be elected, and that every vote for them will be a vote in favor of the Republican candidates. But, as I say, they will not succeed in their plans. The Democratic majority in this city will be too large this year for that."

The Committee on Ratification of Tammany Hall will meet at 4 P. M. Monday afternoon, at the Wigwam, to make arrangements for the ratification meetings. A Committee on Speakers will be appointed, and district meetings will be held every night.

THE MONUMENT TO OLE BULL

Violinist's Son Will Play at a Concert to be Given in Minneapolis.

Alexander Bull, the violin player, son of the Norwegian artist, Ole Bull, and who arrived in this city on the Friesland, was welcomed by a number of his friends, including Dr. Guernsey of West Fifty-second Street, Prof. Watson of Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Capt. J. Knight, and a number of his countrymen.

Dr. Guernsey handed him the following letter, concerning the Ole Bull Monument, which is to be erected in Minneapolis, Minn.:

Alexander Bull, Esq.

Dear Sir: Having learned of your expected arrival in this country, I take the liberty, in behalf of the committee, to ask if you would not do us the favor to be present at the concert to be given in the Swedish Tabernacle, in this city, on Dec. 6, for the benefit of the Ole Bull Monument Association Fund. I suppose you know that we have decided to raise a statue of your father in this city next Summer, and we use this as one of the means of raising the necessary funds.

If you could be present and play one number on your father's violin I think it would add great additional charm to the occasion.

Hoping to hear from you, and that you will inform us what number you will play on the occasion, I remain, in behalf of the committee, most truly yours,

JNO. W. ARCTANDER, President;
CHAS. KITTLESON, Treasurer;
T. E. NELSON, Secretary;
ERIC OLLE,
C. F. STOUCK.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5, 1895.

After reading the letter, Mr. Bull sent a reply to the Monument Committee, saying that he would have much pleasure playing the Gaurnerius melody that he used to play—"The Visit to the Mountain." He will perform it on the Guarnerius violin, made in 1742, on which his father played in this country fifty years ago. He will also perform "The Mother's Prayer" and an air that he has recently composed.

Mr. Bull, who is stopping at the Lincoln Hotel, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, will be entertained by the Norwegian Societies of this city and Brooklyn.

A BAPTIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Southern New-York Association Decides to Have One.

The Southern New-York Baptist Association held its third and last session in the Riverside Baptist Church, at Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The New-York Branch of the Woman's Home Missionary Society held its annual meeting at 1:30 o'clock. Miss Melby, missionary at Ellis Island, delivered an address upon her work. Miss M. E. Pettus read the annual report of the society.

At the business session of the association the resolutions offered on Wednesday, recommending the establishing of a Central Advisory Committee, with a Chairman, to be known as the Preacher at Large, was adopted after a long discussion. The clerk was authorized to ask each church to send its pastor and one lay delegate to the Calvary Baptist Church at 2 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in December for the purpose of selecting the members of the committee and formally organizing it.

The Committee on Applications stated that the Eagle Avenue German Baptist Church had applied for admission to the association, and recommended that the application be referred to the Central Advisory Committee as soon as it was organized. The report was adopted after some discussion.

The session closed with an address on "Our Inheritance in Missions," by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, and an address on "Some Vital Matters in Home Missionary Work," by the Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore.

GOV. M'INTIRE WAS READY TO ACT

But the Sheriff Would Not Call on Him to Stop Bullfights.

Gov. Albert W. McIntire of Colorado is making a vigorous fight against the resolution of censure, charging him with "timidity and indifference" in not stopping the bullfights in his State, passed at the recent annual meeting of the American Humane Association at Minneapolis. He has filed a brief with William Hosea Ballou, Vice President, at 68 Broad Street, setting forth his innocence in the matter, and the fact that he exerted his official power so far as he could legally do so to prevent the fights.

Another brief, supporting the Governor, has been filed by Lieut. George L. Byram, United States Army, which confirms the Executive in every point.

Gov. McIntire states that he had the State Militia in readiness to raid the arena, but that the Sheriff of the county refused to call upon him for assistance. He states that he could only use the military arm of the State, under the circumstances, by a gross usurpation of power, which would render him liable to impeachment.

After a perusal of the documents and evidence presented, Mr. Ballou yesterday wrote to the President of the association, John G. Shortall, Chicago, and to the Executive Committee, submitting copies of the briefs presented, and requesting that the resolution of censure be withdrawn from the minutes of the meeting of the eighty-seven societies represented.

Young Frederick Rierdon Missing.

Frederick Rierdon, the sixteen-year-old son of E. F. Rierdon of 125 Fulton Street, has been missing from the family residence, at 69 East Ninety-fifth Street, since Sunday last.

The boy was sent to deliver a message to a woman living on Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighth Street, after which he was to have taken an advertisement to the down-town office of a morning paper. He delivered the message about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, but since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Rapid Transit Is in the Air.

It has been there for some time. It may be underground before the next century is out of its teens. Meanwhile we have been adding to our rapid transit system, by means of which you can reach any one of

12,000 STATIONS IN 30 SECONDS.

We will establish a private station on our system at your office or residence on your guaranteeing $75 a year in fares—about what a quiet man spends in car fare.

NOTE.—1,100 Public Telephone Pay Stations in New-York.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., 18 Cortlandt Street.

ROOSEVELT TO TAMMANY

The Police Commissioner Criticises Its Platform.

HE IS LIKENED TO FATHER MATHEW

A Speech at a Birthday Celebration of the Apostle of Temperance —No Abatement in Excise Enforcement.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt addressed an audience of nearly 2,000 persons last night in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtieth Street, gathered there to participate in the celebration of the birthday of Father Mathew, held under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Societies of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. Father Cassely presided.

On the platform were Fathers Woodman, O'Keefe, Burke, and McMillan. After a very enjoyable concert, Father George McDermott delivered a discourse, on "Father Mathew and His Work." He said that when Father Mathew started his great crusade against intemperance he was aided by a Quaker, and in the first month of his work he succeeded in getting only fifty-nine persons to pledge to abstain from drink. Looking significantly in the direction of Mr. Roosevelt, who was seated upon the platform, the speaker said: "Father Mathew, too, was cried down and called a bigot and a fanatic when he commenced his great work, but three months afterward 25,000 persons signed the pledge."

When Father McDermott finished his address, Father O'Keefe introduced Mr. Roosevelt, saying, among other things, that he was proud to have some one present whose work was similar to that of Father Mathew, who started out like Father Mathew to do good work for humanity, and like him was scoffed at and abused, but who, nevertheless, persisted in his great work.

When Mr. Roosevelt took his place in the centre of the stage he received an ovation from the audience, and it was some minutes before he could begin his speech. He said:

The essential lawlessness of many of the men in the liquor trade, and many, if not most, of their political supporters, is shown by the attitude in the present city campaign of both classes. Not only are they carrying on a campaign in favor of a change of the law in reference to the Sunday closing, which, of course, as citizens they have a perfect right to do, but they are attacking the board of which I have the honor to be a member, in every way, simply because it has enforced the law. They do not merely demand a change of the law; they demand that public officers shall cease to enforce the law. They insist on the non-enforcement of existing laws. They do not merely seek to elect legislators who shall open the saloons on Sundays; they demand the punishment of officials who have obeyed the law in keeping the saloons closed on Sundays, and the punishment of those Judges who have treated law-breaking liquor sellers as they treat other law-breakers.

Last night, at the Tammany Hall Convention, when the Tammany leaders put out their platform, they did not content themselves with demanding that the saloon keepers should be given a privilege denied all other trades, and should be allowed to keep open on Sunday. They further denounced us because we have declined to give saloon keepers who violate the law an immunity which is vouchsafed no other law-breaker. They denounced us for having honestly enforced this law, exactly as we have honestly enforced other laws. On behalf of the saloon keeper who violates the law, they clamor for the dishonest enforcement of the law.

Mr. Sulzer, the temporary Chairman of the convention, said that the question of personal liberty is the all-important question of the hour, and that on it the convention must speak plainly and in no mistaken words. The claims for the platform they have adopted that "it is without taint of bigotry and without taint of Roosevelt-ism." By freedom from bigotry he apparently means that he and his colleagues have drawn a platform which no self-respecting priest or minister can support. In this respect I grant that he has been entirely successful. As for what he means by "Roosevelt-ism," I can only guess.

Apparently he does me the honor to make use of my name in characterizing the conduct of the Police Board, when they, in refusing to connive at the violation of law, to wink at the misdeeds of one set of lawbreakers, while punishing the misdeeds of other lawbreakers. Certainly, I have nothing to complain of in Mr. Sulzer's characterizing as "Roosevelt-ism" the impartial and resolute enforcement of the laws.

It devolved upon Mr. McClellan to read the platform. In their platform Mr. McClellan and his colleagues, with humorous cynicism, declared themselves, almost in so many words, as "in favor of the law, but against its enforcement." They denounced what they are humorously pleased to style the discrimination that is being exercised against the poor man and in favor of the rich by the Police Board. They condemn the employment of spies, and they stigmatize the conduct of men like Judge Goff and Judge Jerome in meting out the same justice to law-breaking liquor sellers as to other lawbreakers, and call them tyrannical because they terrorize citizens from the exercise of their rights. In other words, they actually dare to condemn a Judge for executing justice on the liquor sellers.

When they criticise us and say our action is severe and unintelligent they merely mean that our action is not corrupt. A year ago the severity exercised by the Tammany Police Board toward the liquor sellers was such that our foes call "intelligent" in its severity; they were too intelligent to be severe with any man who paid enough money as blackmail; too intelligent to close any liquor saloon if the owner was a man of wealth and influence. It is true that this particular form of intelligence has now disappeared from the Police Department, and Heaven forefend that it should ever be revived.

And now a word as to their condemnation of our employment of spies, as they call them, meaning thereby the employment of officers in citizens' clothing, of detectives. The only men Tammany denounce this, but it is the subject of especially fervid denunciation by those prattlers of the German-American Reform Union, who by their actions have caused the very name of their organization to become a by-word among all decent people, and who are regarded with keen anger and shame by tens of thousands of honest American citizens of German origin. The honest citizens bitterly resent the action of their self-constituted representatives in so foully misrepresenting the position of German Americans by insisting that they consider liberty to sell and buy liquors at hours when it is forbidden by law as of more consequence than honesty and decency in public life and public affairs.

In catching lawbreakers, who are trying to evade the law or violate the law, there are times and ways in which we have to use men not in uniform, detectives, instead of men in uniform, ordinary policemen. Probably our critics use the word "spies" because they think the word sounds offensive, but all they mean is "detectives." They denounce us because we employ detectives in the enforcement of the law against lawbreaking liquor sellers, exactly as we employ them against all other lawbreakers. Of course, what really makes them angry is that we use effective instead of ineffective methods. They denounce our use of detectives because they know that it is through detectives only that certain classes of lawbreakers can be effectively reached. We expect their indignation, and are complimented by it. It is a tribute to the effectiveness of our work. Remember that nobody has to fear a detective unless he is a lawbreaker. If the saloon keeper observes the law, he is not in the slightest danger.

The talk about this law being due to the hypocrisy of the temperance people is nonsense. On the contrary, the reason we need to use detectives in enforcing it is because of the hypocrisy of the liquor sellers. The law was a liquor sellers' bill, drawn up by their agents, and by the politicians of Tammany Hall. The law should contain provisions allowing us to insist that the saloon keepers throw open their shades so that business cannot be done in secrecy within the saloons and our uniformed policemen should have free entry to the saloons at any hour. If these provisions were in the law there would be no need to employ detectives; but, as a matter of fact, the saloon keepers drew the present law, so as to make it forbid the sale of liquor on Sundays, and yet to make it difficult to enforce this provision. They expressly denied to the policemen in uniform the right of entry into the saloons; they denied us the power to make the saloons throw open their blinds, although there could not be the slightest objection to granting either power, if the saloon keeper honestly intended to keep the saloon shut.

A word now as to the good effects of the law, and incidentally as to the good showing of the present administration of the Police Department, in repressing crime and waging an ever more vigorous war on criminals. I have collected the figures taken from our books as to the number of arrests for felonies, the number of felonies reported, and the number of Sunday arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct during certain periods of this year and last year. These figures show that in July, August, and September, 1894, there were 973 arrests made in this City of New-York of persons who were intoxicated and disorderly on Sundays. For July, August, and September of the present year these figures have shrunk to 561, a decrease of 40 per cent. I esteem it no light result that we should actually by our honest enforcement of the law have diminished Sunday drunkenness in this city by 40 per cent.

In the three months of July, August, and September, 1894, the total number of felonies undiscovered by the police that were reported at the station houses reached 532. In July, August, and September of the present year the total number was but 490. During the same months of 1894 the police arrested 1,290 felons, whom they themselves detected in the act of committing felonies or who had committed felonies which were reported to the station houses. During these three months of the present year the number of arrests for felonies increased to 1,373. In other words, at the very time that we have vigorously executed the excise law the police force has been managed with such increased efficiency that the number of felonies committed has shrunk by 42, while the number of felons arrested has increased by 83, per cent. These figures need no comment.

When Commissioner Roosevelt concluded, Father Cassely jumped up and moved that the audience stand up and give Mr. Roosevelt a vote of thanks. The entire audience rose and cheered the Commissioner again and again.

By a vote of 37 to 7 the Harlem Democratic Club, at a special meeting held last night at 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, voted to sustain the action of its Executive Committee in extending an invitation to Police Commissioner Roosevelt to speak at a dinner to be given by the club on the evening of Oct. 27. The dinner is one of a series to be given during the Fall and Winter season, and at which citizens prominent in municipal affairs will be invited to speak.

The committee was sustained after a long debate.

TWO NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

Platt Republicans in the First District Fail to Agree.

Thomas Shelly of 149 Cedar Street and Joseph E. O'Conner of 113 West Street, who are both adherents of the Platt faction of the Republicans of the First Assembly District, of which Matthew Boyle is the leader, were asked last night to explain the existence of a certificate of nomination placing Joseph Murphy in the field for Assemblyman, which was filed at Police Headquarters yesterday.

"It was this way," said Mr. Shelly. "According to the rules of the County Committee the convention on Wednesday night last was held at 212 Greenwich Street. The Brookfield faction, which is led by Martin Healey, elected their own officers before enough of our delegates arrived to prevent it. Then their Chairman, Antonio Dallessendro, who is a bootblack, would not recognize us.

"'Mat' Boyle nominated Joseph Murphy after James F. Conway had been nominated, and the nomination not being recognized, we bolted the convention. We called out all our delegates, and went down to 118 West Street, where we held a convention of our own, of which I was the Secretary and John Kennedy the Chairman.

"There were thirty-nine of the sixty delegates at our convention, and when Boyle nominated Murphy for Assemblyman the whole thirty-nine voted for him, and subsequently each of them signed a paper, supporting Murphy for the place."

Mr. Shelly said that Conway, the nominee at the Greenwich Street convention, was only put up as a tool for Daniel E. Finn, the Tammany nominee, who, he said, was supported last year by Healey. Mr. Murphy is a boss truckman and does a large business. He is also a building contractor. He lives at the Northwestern Hotel, 185 West Street.

Mr. Healey lives at 157 Hudson Street, over the headquarters of the Daniel E. Finn Associatfon. It was stated there that he was out of town.

A Teacher Really Needed.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Superintendent of Schools in a York County town has a queer case to pass upon. In one of his districts the pupils won't go to school because they don't like the teacher, so the teacher sits it out alone and draws her pay. That there is need of a teacher in the district is shown by the following note to the Superintendent from one of the citizens:

Dear Sir I wish to say to you that Our School is no good and I wont you to stup the scool and it must be done for the town is paying away our monay for nothing if you cannot take that teacher Out of the School and put in a new teacher you must stup the school I have seen a lawyer and he says it can be stup I shall Notify the town so that she can not get her pay I suppose that is all you want her to have their is not a scholar goin to scool now she come and stay her Ours now it must be stup I shal take proper meens to do so you can come and see me if you wish to.

A Remedy Against Gypsy Invasion.

From The London Daily News.

A strange remedy against the incursions of gypsies over the border has been discovered by a gendarme in the Silesian country town of Piess. The other day, when the gypsies denied that they had come from Prussian territory, the gendarme determined not to be deceived again, and so caused the hair of the nineteen heads belonging to the band—men and women—to be cropped. They sumbitted like lambs. When the barber's work was finished, they shuffled off, vowing they would give that district a wide margin in future.

Bernard Malone May Withdraw.

Dr. John Friederich and a committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws visited Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon in reference to the failure to nominate Herman Sulzer in the Thirty-fourth District for the Assembly.

Bernard Malone, who was nominated on Wednesday night, and Mr. Sulzer were both in consultation with John C. Sheehan. It was generally understood that Mr. Malone would withdraw.

Union League Indorses Fusion.

The monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last night. This was the first meeting since last Spring. Gen. Horace Porter presided. A resolution indorsing the fusion ticket was adopted.

The following new members were elected: Elverton R. Chapman, Wilson Marshall, William E. Billings, Cornellus R. Agnew, Samuel W. Bowne, Edward H. Herzog, Warner Van Norden, Frederick Sturges, William E. Curtis, and Alfred C. Harrison.

Quaker Wisdom

"Promises may make friends, but 'tis performance keeps them." Quaker Oats is better than any promise made for it.

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Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

LOCAL LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS

G. W. Myers Nominated for Assemblyman in the Thirtieth District — State Democracy Candidates.

The Tammany Hall Assembly Convention for the Thirtieth Assembly District, which met at the hall of the Algonquin Club, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was unanimous in its action, and on the first ballot nominated George William Myers, a real estate broker of 409 East Eighty-fourth Street, for Assemblyman.

Mr. Myers is an active political worker, but he has not been an aspirant for office up to the present time.

The State Democracy nominated John J. Cullen in the Fourteenth Senatorial District last night, and John Hart in the Twenty-first District. In the Fourteenth District some excitement was caused by some one calling for three cheers for Tammany Hall.

The party also nominated the following Assembly candidates:

District.		District.	
16.	William F. Grote.	24.	Louis Wolfert.
18.	Michael J. Cruse.	33.	John A. Donnegan.

In the Sixteenth District the convention lasted eleven minutes, six of which were occupied by Mr. Grote's speech of acceptance.

A CHRISTENING'S TRAGIC SEQUEL

The Convivial Father May Be Held for Murder.

J. W. Brady, a saloon keeper of 228 East Forty-fifth Street, is dangerously ill and will probably die as the result of an assault alleged to have been committed by John Steen and three other men whose names are unknown last Sunday night. Steen was brought to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held without bail to await the result of Brady's injuries.

Steen and a number of his friends were assembled at the christening of his child. A keg of beer had been provided, but it ran dry early in the evening. Steen and three others went to Brady's saloon for another keg. Brady admitted them, but said he could not safely let them carry a keg of beer away. Steen insisted on getting the beer.

Brady was obdurate, however, and Steen is alleged to have picked up a stone matchsafe and hit Brady in the head with it. Brady fell to the floor with a gash in his head. Steen's friends are alleged to have jumped on Brady, and a free fight followed. Brady's friends in the place came to his rescue. Brady was left unconscious on the floor. A police officer, attracted by the crowd, found the side door open and Brady unconscious on the floor, and removed him to his room. Last night Brady's condition became serious on account of erysipelas setting in.

Detectives of the Fifty-first Street Station told Brady that he would probably die, when, for the first time since the assault, he gave the name of his assailants. Previous to this he had endeavored to shield them. The detectives arrested Steen at his home yesterday. He was brought to the bedside of the dying man, who pointed him out as the man who had thrown the matchsafe at him.

He was then locked up at the station house, and will duly find his way to court.

Jury Reform Needed in Spain.

From The London Daily News.

In his annual report to the Minister of Justice on the administration of the law for the past year, the Fiscal of the Supreme Court at Madrid states that the institution of the jury in Spain has led to such abuses as to make reform urgently necessary. Ignorance, passion, fear, and every sort of underhand influence often lead to verdicts which are either simple enigmas or are contrary to all the evidence takan and to established facts. Among the more enlightened members of the community extreme unwillingness is shown to serve on a jury, and everything possible is done by them to prevent their names being registered on the official lists. As a result, jurymen are in a majority of cases drawn from the poor and ignorant classes—the class, that is, among which intimidation has most chance of success. They are often unable either to read or to write. In some districts, moreover, the functions of a juror are exercised as a veritable trade by men who make it their practice to attend the courts, and to obtain their own nomination in the place of persons who do not present themselves when the list of jurors is called. They are actuated by the desire of obtaining the fee fixed by law, and they are generally successful.

Amazing English of Switzerland.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Here are exact copies of two advertisements which have recently appeared in Swiss papers:

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OF GLACIER, MORTERATSCH.

Chambers from 2.3fr. Pension 6fr. Cold and warm Kitchen at every time. Sincere Veltlimer and Rheinwine. Very healthy and quied situation. 10 min. from the glacier. Guides and wagons to disposition. Carriage way to the Hotel.—To recommend onesself, ——, Proprietor.

A young solid lady, knowing well the German, English, and French language, seek a place in a family as lady society or by children. The young lady gos also in the outland. Ash in the exp. of the stranger lists.

What the last sentence means we have not the most remote idea.

"Millions of Money For an Inch of Time,"

wailed poor Queen Bess.

Time is just as valuable to-day—it is *priceless*. How many Queens of American homes could save half their time by using in their daily, monthly, yearly cleaning,

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

This wonderful preparation not only saves a woman's money, but it saves her time and strength. It's the home comfort that makes other home comforts possible. All grocers sell Gold Dust in large packages—price 25 cents. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
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For Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, Hood's Pills

FAME OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS

His Career in Small Enterprises and Insignificant Battles.

IN POLITICS NOT OFTEN DISCREET

Spontaneity of His Domineering Temper Robs It of All Venom and Lends Geniality to His Invectives.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

While all the eyes of Spain are fixed upon one figure, we may ask ourselves in England what title Martinez Campos has to be considered as the great military hero of his country. At the age of twenty-one he entered the army, and was made Artillery Captain two years later. He served under Dulce at Aragon, and gained the Cross of Charles III. at the blockade of Saragossa, and, after no less than sixteen feats of arms in Africa between 1859 and 1860, won the Cross of San Fernando of the first order and the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has already distinguished himself in Cuba by several very brilliant services, for which the rank of Brigadier was conferred on him in 1870 by the Regent, the Duke de la Torre. For nine months, it is told as proof of his valiant and enduring spirit, he never slept two nights in one place, and was rarely out of the saddle.

His first distinguishing honor at home was his nomination to the post of Military Governor of Gerona. More than once he fell foul of the Carlists, and was only deprived of triumph in Capdevanol by the disobedience of his troops. Two characteristics marked his career from the first—his desire to establish the Spanish Army on the old lines, which had made it one of the first in Europe in happier centuries, and his extraordinary personal valor. In all the battles he has led, Martinez Campos shared the privations and perils of the commonest soldier, and never shirked the most disagreeable duty or the most thankless task.

Driven back to Ripoll in the Carlist war, he succeeded in joining his forces to those of Cabrinetty, in Prats de Llusanés, and went to the assistance of Berga, then under Carlist fire. By an ingenious feat he intercepted the Carlist supplies at Monseny, and was named Captain General of Valencia by the Ministry under Salméron. He bombarded the town on Aug. 3, and, having captured the outlying places, entered Valencia victorious on the 5th. He fought for the republic, but was at heart an Alfonsist. Having pacified Valencia, he marched through Murcia, declaring the provinces of Alicante, Murcia, Valencia, and Castellon in a state of siege.

Diverted from the blockade of Carthagena by insufficiency of force, fresh action on the part of the Carlists forced him back to Valencia, and the Government voted him full power for the suppression of the insurrection. In Alicante his firmness in rejecting the intervention of the English in Spanish affairs was entirely against the public wishes, and resulted in his resigning his post of Captain General of Valencia. He played a fierce part in the actions of Muñecas and Galdamés, and sustained the retreat of the army after the battle of Monte Muro, 1874. After this terrible battle Martinez Campos planned the proclamation of King Alfonso at Tafulla, before the corpse of the General the Marquis of Duero. His plan was defeated by the interference of Cañovas del Castillo, the chief of the Alfonsina conspiracy. The Government was eager for his disgrace, but the Minister of War went surety for the brilliant young commander's fealty. He directed the rebellion which ended successfully by his proclaiming Alfonso XII. on Dec. 23, near Sagunto.

In the new reign Martinez Campos was named Captain General of Catalonia and Commander in Chief of the army of that kingdom. He introduced many considerable and humanizing improvements into the military system, and made himself extremely popular. His rapid and ingenious tactics in use against the forces of Savalls, realized with only 3,500 men, struck fear into the hearts of the Carlists, and, thanks to his skill and indomitable spirit, the civil war was finally extinguished. He took Seo de Urgel after a long siege, and it has since given the title of Duke to his son, he himself declining all titles, and only accepting the honor for his family. Thence he marched through the mountains of Navarre and Aragon, and left Carlism a futile and miserable tradition forever. After the Carlist war he was raised to the rank of Captain General of the entire Spanish army, (1876,) and was sent a second time to quell a fresh insurrection in Cuba. He forced the rebels to subscribe to the peace of Zanpu, and added thereby new lustre to his martial reputation.

His conduct of this long and bloody campaign was marked by a humanity no less extraordinary than his personal valor. In June, 1879, he was awarded the dignity of Senator as a personal right, and was named President of the Council and Minister of War, succeeding Cañovas del Castillo in the former post. With Sagasta, in later years, he helped to form the party known as fusionista, a combination of aristocrat and Liberal. He lost his portfolio through the general discontent of his severe action in the Republican rebellion of Sandejos, Seo de Urgel, and Santa Domingo de la Calzado. In 1885 he was President of the Senate, and on the death of Don Alfonso received signal mark of the Queen Regent's favor, which has increased with each succeeding year.

Martinez Campos is a Liberal, full of moods and tenses. He is no longer a fusionista, and even went so far as to counsel the nomination of his lifelong enemy, the Conservative Minister, Cañovas del Castillo. But he is distinctly an advanced man, inclined to such reform as leaves the throne unshaken. His character is Spanish in the fullest sense of the word; courteous and cold, audacious, indomitable, and despotic. Luck has ruled his adventurous career, and nations as well as soldiers love a lucky commander. He has literally cut his way with his sword, guided by the star of fortune, and to-day rejoices in every cross and order of military merit that European lands have to offer—of Spain, Portugal, Austria, Germany, and France. Hitherto he has not failed in anything he has set himself to do, but it remains to be seen if fortune will still stand by him in this important expedition. He is not dead, so it is not yet for us to speak of him as the inevitably lucky commander. The outbreak in Cuba to-day is a more serious affair than the futile insurrections he has twice quelled in that revolutionary atmosphere. It bears to Spain something of the importance of the mutiny under Arnold in England, and should Martinez Campos not prove equal to the occasion, defeat would mean terrible disaster. For, brilliant as his career has been in small enterprises and insignificant battles, it cannot be said to have reached anything like the highest point of military fame.

In politics Martinez Campos is not often either admirable or discreet. He has too ardent a contempt of his opponents, and an eloquence far too copious and inflated. His verbosity is of Iberian exuberance, and his wisdom tempered accordingly. Eulogy and rash criticism and censure overflow on all sides, unrestrained by any thought of the effect or consequence on parties and persons. On no occasion has he proved himself capable of a more unfortunate lack of discretion or justice than during the recent savage sedition in Madrid, when the officers rose in their wrath and wreaked an insane vengeance on the tables, and desks, and windows of that much-rebuked order of being, the newspaper editor. A sense of discipline gave way before the martial Don's haughty contempt of civil criticism, and he chose to remember what he was pleased to regard as an unjustifiable outrage upon the Spanish army, rather than wisely reprove the infantine ruffianism of his men, who themselves cast a bigger stain on their uniforms than any inflicted by mere editorial censure.

To the last he displayed the same singular indiscretion and lack of judgment in speech. His discourse at the railway station, when all Madrid was there to greet his departure with a patriotic ovation, and all parties, papers, circles, regiments, Governmental and civil ranks, from the Regent to the smallest public official, were represented, was anything but wise or conciliatory. Rarely has a great man proved himself less adequate in a great moment. He struck out right and left, and can neither have pleased such opposite politicians as Castelar and Cañovas del Castillo, nor the representative of his own political ideas, Sagasta. True, the whole world stood listening in smiling and uncritical admiration, too full of enthusiasm for the truly effective and picturesque figure of the Spanish soldier in Spain's days of departed glory and prosperity to heed his impassioned and indiscreet utterances. His courage is so high and his military record so brilliant that his country wisely regards such blemishes as tolerable. Besides, the very spontaneity of his domineering and youthful temper robs it of all venom and lends some geniality to his haughtiest invectives. The man is so characteristically Iberian, of stronger, more dominant nature than the brighter and more volatile Celt,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The 13th Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mary Stuart.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Germania.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Judd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—Graphesson.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	54	37	39
6 A. M.	53	35	39
9 A. M.	56	41	42
12 M.	51	48	46
4 P. M.	55	51	51
6 P. M.	55	49	51
9 P. M.	55	48	50
12 P. M.	53	48	48

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....45.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....54.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty year.....58.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The charge in the Tammany platform that there was a "shameless bargain" between the Republicans and the State Democracy, that "as the price for the naming of three candidates on the county ticket candidates for legislative offices are to be nominated in the several Senate and Assembly districts by such Democratic faction," appears to have been based upon a report that has been quite general since the fusion ticket was agreed to. It is to be hoped, however, that there is no truth in the report, for we should be loath to believe that the committee of which Mr. FAIRCHILD is the head would be a party to any such bargain. Whatever reasons there may be to justify the claim that the combination ticket for municipal and judicial offices is not the result of a "political deal," in the ordinary sense of the term, such an agreement regarding legislative nominations would give it that character. There is no pretense of non-partisanship in the nomination or support of candidates for the Legislature, and if there is any place for "politics" in the State it is in the control of that body.

There is an apparent confirmation of the report upon which the Tammany charge is based in the fact that the State Democracy has made separate nominations for the Senate and Assembly in several districts, and seems to be proceeding with a plan for doing so in other districts, without regard to the character of the party nominations which will have to be accepted as regular in making up the official ballot. If this is in pursuance of a bargain, its purpose must be to divide the Democratic vote and increase the chance of electing Republicans to the Legislature, and, whether there is a "shameless bargain" or not, that must be the practical effect. In either case, therefore, the Tammany characterization of this action as "disloyal" does not seem wholly without justification.

The grounds upon which the "fusion" is justified have no relation to State politics and afford no excuse for a failure of Democrats to support their party ticket. The party is agreed upon its State policy, both with reference to administration and legislation, and its voters have every reason for giving it hearty support this year. It is unfortunate that the local factions could not have united upon candidates for the Legislature, notwithstanding differences upon purely local issues, and it is equally unfortunate that some of the Tammany candidates should have been of the old objectionable type. But there is nothing in the situation to justify the support of opposing Democratic candidates indiscriminately, not in the hope of electing them, but for the purpose of enabling the Republicans to elect their candidates.

If we regard the excise question as a local issue, it is not one on which the Democrats are divided. If we regard it as a State issue, it is one on which the Republicans and Democrats are directly opposed, and on which every Democrat should support his party position. The fact that another part of the fusion bargain was the incorporation of the Democratic excise plank into the platform of the Republican County Convention should delude no Democratic voter. It makes no difference with the attitude of parties in the State, and it will make no difference in the attitude of parties at Albany next Winter. It is absurd to suppose that a minority of the Republicans, however true to their individual pledges, will control the action of the majority. The utmost they could accomplish would be so to divide their party that nothing would be done. But on the excise question we want something done. As to what it shall be the Democrats are agreed, and the only hope of getting what the people of this city demand lies in Democratic control of the Legislature. Even if that cannot be attained, the demand can be emphasized by sending Democratic representatives from the city to Albany and not by sending Republicans. Any organization which puts independent candidates in the field under the present circumstances cannot be regarded as Democratic, and if it does so for the purpose of helping elect Republicans, it is distinctly "disloyal" to party.

THE SHEPARD DEMOCRATS.

The statement which we published yesterday morning, in which Messrs. PATTERSON and SHEPARD give a detailed account of the efforts to secure harmony in the Democratic Party in Kings County, fully justifies the course of the independent organization. The leaders, or, more properly, the representatives, of that organization did all that was in their power to secure such an agreement as could honorably be supported by both organizations. The terms imposed upon them by their constituents were simple and clear and were very frankly made known at the outset. They were instructed to seek union on candidates fit in character and ability for the offices to be filled and known not to be in sympathy with the policy that had brought defeat and disgrace upon the Democratic Party.

They had reason to believe that such a union was possible, and had it depended upon the gentlemen from the regular organization who were engaged in the conferences, it would have been accomplished. It was finally defeated by HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, through his tools in the ward organizations. It was defeated precisely because MCLAUGHLIN knew that such a union would banish him from politics. Now, that he should be banished from politics is a prime condition of the permanent prosperity of the Democratic Party in Kings County. As the Shepard Democrats could not secure the union that would achieve that object, they are obliged to accomplish it by an independent movement. There is no doubt that they will succeed, and they are entitled to the hearty support of every Democrat who cares for the future of his party in Brooklyn.

A vote for Mr. SHEPARD is, this year, a vote of true loyalty to the Democratic Party. He is in National and State politics a convinced, almost a fanatical, Democrat. We are acquainted with no one who holds the essential principles of the Democratic faith so firmly and so zealously. It is because he is so deeply attached to them that he seeks to rid the party of the boss rule that has brought disaster upon it in the past and is bound to be disastrous in the future. At the same time, Mr. SHEPARD is a complete representation of the principles of municipal government that are absolutely independent of party politics. Were he elected Mayor of Brooklyn, he would not be a partisan—he would exercise the great powers of the office with reference to the public interests solely. He not only despises the spoils system as a vile and dishonest thing, but he knows that it is a danger, an evil, and a nuisance to any party that tries to make use of it. By his known views, as by his extraordinary ability, he is by far the best fitted for the Mayoralty of the three candidates presented to the voters of Brooklyn.

WOOL AND THE WOOLEN MILLS.

The McKinley newspapers continue to assert that the woolen industry is in very bad condition, in spite of the abundant evidence to the contrary which they have published in their own news columns. We find an interesting manifestation of this Republican policy in The Boston Journal of the 8th inst. Certain independent or Democratic newspapers having commented upon a recent shipment of American wool to Bradford, the centre of the English woolen industry, The Journal tells them that this exportation is something they cannot afford to talk about, because it indicates the depressing influence of the new tariff upon the domestic woolen industry. Says the leading McKinley organ of New-England:

"Why is the American wool sold to foreign manufacturers? Simply because there is no demand for it at home."

And after some of the old stuff about the "flood" or foreign goods, The Journal goes on as follows:

"American mills which see their trade thus slipping away from them, of course have no use for American materials, and the wool which they once bought must necessarily either be thrown back on the hands of the growers or sold abroad to the foreign manufacturer for any price he may be willing to pay for it. In other words, if this incident which the free trade press has been exploiting means anything at all, it means that instead of working up our own wool in our own factories, as we were doing under Republican protection, we are now sending it abroad to be worked up in foreign factories and returned to us in the shape of finished goods. That is, so far as this transaction goes, the United States has industriously retrograded from the position of a manufacturing country to the position of a mere producer of raw materials."

American mills, our contemporary says, are losing their trade, they "have no use for American materials," and our wool must go abroad. All this is shown by the sale of a few thousand pounds of our wool to Englishmen.

Will The Journal tell us what has become of the 206,133,906 pounds of foreign wool imported into this country during the year which ended on June 30 last? Will it explain why the American woolen manufacturers are now importing foreign wool at the rate of 250,000,000 pounds a year, and why 141,762,923 pounds were imported during the seven months ending with July, 76,863,062 pounds of which were clothing wool? How has it happened, if the American woolen industry is so deplorably depressed, that for the seven months ending with July, (the statistics for August and September are not accessible,) the first seven months of the new tariff on woolen goods, the American manufacturers imported foreign wool for consumption at the rate of 240,000,000 pounds a year, and clothing wool at the rate of 121,000,000 pounds a year?

We direct The Journal's attention to the following official figures:

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

	Pounds.
1892	148,670,832
1893	172,433,838
1894	55,152,558
1895	203,133,900
June, 1895	21,012,635
July, 1895	21,778,003

There are three classes of imported wool—clothing, combing, and carpet—and the following statistics show how the imports of clothing wool have been increased:

IMPORTS OF CLOTHING WOOL.

	Pounds.
1892	50,262,976
1893	43,311,565
1894	10,685,496
1895	87,151,522
Seven months ending with July, 1895	76,863,062
June, 1895	11,295,542
July, 1895	13,849,134

What has become of this great quantity of clothing wool and other kinds of wool which has been brought to this country and sold since the new duties on wool and woolen goods went into effect? Will The Journal say that it is rotting in warehouses or in manufacturers' storehouses? If it was not wanted at the mills, why does it continue to come at the rate of 250,000,000 pounds a year? And if it has been needed and used in the manufacture of woolen goods, which is the truth of the matter, what becomes of the absurd assertion that the American mills are losing their trade and that for this reason American wool must be shipped out of the country? While The Journal is looking at the official figures, it should also call to mind the fact that wages have recently been increased in more than sixty woolen factories.

The removal of the duties on wool enabled our manufacturers to procure free of tax the foreign wools which are required for such a mixture of differing qualities as will produce the best results. American wools can also be used to advantage abroad in association with foreign wools. The removal of the tariff barrier has stimulated an interchange, and while we are buying and using large quantities of the fine foreign clothing wools in association with our own product, the English manufacturers have begun to take American wool for use in their mixtures. The sale of a small quantity of American wool in Bradford does not indicate that the American mills are going out of business. The great imports of foreign wool, together with an abundance of other proof, show that they are producing a great output.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY.

The French project of colonial expansion is almost avowedly borrowed from the British achievements in that way. It seems to foreign observers to overlook the great differences between the conditions of an increasing population on an island too small to support it and a stationary population in a country upon which it can support itself, as well as several other important differences between England and France.

The new French scheme of a colonial army, which seems to be making great headway in popular favor, has evidently been much promoted by the accounts of the sufferings and by the frightful losses through disease of the French force in Madagascar. This scheme is admitted to be an imitation of the British method.

The commission of the budget has adopted propositions looking to the formation of such a body, but it is complained that the project does not go far enough or altogether in the right direction. The value of a colonial army, as it has been demonstrated by the English, lies in the combination of a seasoned body of troops from the mother country with a much larger force of "natives." In Indo-China alone have the French adopted this plan. It is insisted that it could be employed with advantage and on a great scale in Algeria, in Siam, in Madagascar, and in the other countries which the republic may go on conquering and to conquer.

The commission of the budget nevertheless may have a good deal to say for its restriction of the scheme. It is not supposed that the present colonial expansion will be of any material benefit to the present generation of Frenchmen, who will nevertheless have to pay for it. Their burdens from the political and military situation of Europe are about all that they can comfortably bear. The project of adding a great colonial army to the budget will probably meet with less favor when it comes to be discussed practically than when it is simply suggested.

AUTHORESSES AS WIVES.

Whether a woman is any the less eligible for the domestic circle by being intellectually developed to the extent of her capacity is a question that has vexed many debating societies and many thinkers from the time of ST. PAUL to that of Dr. DIX. It is a first-rate question for the debating societies, because there is no answer to it. A great number of examples may be adduced on both sides, and the debate may be continued interminably and never arrive at a conclusion. The excellent Dr. JOHNSON summed up what may be called the masculine, or negative, side by remarking: "Sir, a man is better pleased when there is a good dinner on the table than when his wife knows Greek"; but this dictum overlooks several rather important points. For one thing, a woman does not as a rule learn Greek in her capacity of man pleaser, but on her own individual account. In another, the assumption of incompatibility between Greek and good dinners is a pure assumption.

A divorce that has just been announced puts the venerable question in an aspect of some novelty. A "lady novelist" has just secured a divorce from her husband for "incompatibility." The ordinary male comment will be that he is served right and that he ought to have known what to expect. It is a fact that she was already a somewhat hardened novelist when she became a bride, so that the bridegroom could not plead ignorance of her previous literary character. Also it is a fact, if not that she wrote naughty novels, that she thought she did. In truth, her more lurid attempts of that kind were, to the mature and discerning, tributes to her own innocence. The works in question showed a complete ineptitude for the attractive presentment of depravity, though it may have been a question whether the ineptitude was intellectual or moral. The intention of these artless tales was evidently to make the reader "sit up," and they actually had that effect upon some readers of tender years, who were unaffectedly shocked by them, and the works gained in adolescent circles shuddering admiration as books "that a girl could not put into the hands of her mother."

But, after all, this proves nothing. It is upon record that not only writers of risky novels, but the most absurd poetesses of passion, have settled down into exemplary spouses. Miss BRADDON, the veteran of the sensational novel, is reputed to be, in her private capacity and when she has scrubbed the ink off her thumbs, a British matron of the straitest sect. It is true that the crimes Miss BRADDON deals with are battle, murder, and sudden death, and that she mostly abstains from bringing blushes to the cheeks of young persons. Moreover, while the lady novelist immediately in question has proved to be "incompatible" with one husband, it is not clear that she would have been or that she would be incompatible with another. There is nothing in the case that justifies generalization upon either side, either upon the side of the majority of male persons who maintain the incompatibility of literature and the domestic affections, or upon the side of the minority who maintain that reformed literary women make the best wives.

WILL MR. FOX ELECT HIS TICKET?

It really looks as if Mr. PLATT contemplated imposing upon REUBEN L. FOX, the Secretary of the State Committee, a task too great to be performed even by so loyal, sanguine, and industrious a laborer in the G. O. P.

Having not much appetite for "the old ticket" after it had adopted the platform which has since been contemptuously repudiated as to its utterances on the "vital" issue of home rule and local option, the convention at Saratoga, sharing the weariness of ex-Senator HISCOCK, accepted his suggestion that Mr. Fox do all the nominating.

And now, after maturely considering the lack of time in which to instruct would-be Republican speakers to explain the conflicting excise planks of the State and county Republicans, to account clearly for the 50 per cent. increase in the State tax in less than a year of Republican rule at Albany, and to justify Republican approval of a Legislature denounced by the Republican press as having "betrayed" the trust reposed in it, the report is permitted to go out that the campaign is to be one of silence.

Does that not mean that having required Mr. Fox to nominate the Saratoga ticket, about which no one cared except, perhaps, the willing COLVIN and his associates in office, Mr. PLATT, perceiving the uselessness of attempting to convince the people of the State of the sincerity of his party and the difficulty of proving that it is a party of economy, has decided that it will be a waste of oratory and of money to pay for futile and perhaps embarrassing talk and talkers on the very eve of a Presidential campaign.

Mr. PLATT can do more than save money by loading upon the willing Mr. Fox the duty of electing the ticket he nominated. His judgment is on trial. It was his opinion, expressed with more than characteristic candor, that the Republican State platform should ignore the excise question. Other counsel prevailed at Saratoga. If Mr. PLATT's advice had been followed, the city Republicans would not have been embarrassed in their recent dickerings, nor would they have had the opportunity to repudiate, as they have done, the Saratoga profession of regard for a continuance all over the State of existing Sunday laws.

If Mr. Fox shall fail to elect his ticket, Mr. PLATT will be afforded a chance of renewing to him the assurances of his distinguished consideration and appreciation.

TROLLEY AND STEAM.

Owing to the growing competition of trolley roads with steam lines in New-England, all indications of the policy of the powerful steam companies with respect to such competition become interesting. It was announced a few days ago that the New-Haven Company had obtained control of the Stamford trolley system, and the remark has been made that this purchase interposed an obstacle sufficient to prevent the construction of a trolley parallel, composed of several successive lines, between New-Haven and this city.

While it may be that the buyers had this purpose in mind, it appears that the New-Haven company will utilize its new trolley property in another way. The company operates a branch road, eight miles long, from Stamford to New-Canaan. It will now operate this branch road and the Stamford trolley lines by electric power, using the existing trolley power plant for both systems. The motors on the branch road will be like those used so successfully on the Nantasket branch, where the traffic was increased by about 300 per cent. during the past season. The change is in the direction of economy, for the cost of operating the New-Canaan branch will be reduced. This purchase and utilization of an adjacent trolley system may suggest similar action at some other places and on other roads.

Minister CASTLE, the newly arrived representative of Hawaii at Washington, says that the "present" Government is increasing in popularity "with everybody except the Kanakas." Americans, English, and Germans all like it. In 1890, out of a total population of 89,990, there were 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, and 1,034 Germans. It is to this "compact and earnest organization" that the Government which sends Mr. CASTLE is "popular." To the 85,000 Kanakas, or Hawaiians, "the Republic" is still distasteful.

Chattanooga, Tenn., voted Republican a year ago, giving H. CLAY EVANS, for Governor, 1,250 over PETER TURNEY, Democrat. On Tuesday it went Democratic by 1,250, re-electing a Democratic Mayor and five out of eight Aldermen. Mr. EVANS, who was not quite elected Governor, led the fight for vindication and for commendation as a second-place candidate on the National ticket. This will be a disappointment to J. S. CLARKSON, who has long cherished a rainbow hope that Tennessee was yearning to be "redeemed," and a sort of confidence that he had begun the work of redemption.

Among the Tammany candidates for Assembly is SMITH. This name in itself inspires so much confidence that only to make his calling and election a matter of course, is it worth while to emphasize the fact that this particular SMITH is "Silver Dollar" SMITH, the Eighth District's favorite son, the man who pares apples, not as a guarantee of refinement, but because he has no front teeth. SMITH wore out those useful utensils, it is reported, in biting off the ears and noses of rival dive-keepers, inquisitive policemen, mission workers, and other enemies of the human race. In this good work he has acquired much glory and several brilliant acquittals in courts of various grades. SMITH is an ideal candidate. Absolutely nothing can be said against him which has not been said a hundred times before. This prevents the springing of sensational charges to annoy and confuse his supporters on the eve of election. All practical politicians will appreciate what an immense advantage this gives in a campaign like the present, when all parties are so carefully scrutinizing the character of the men for whom votes are asked. Even if some enemy, for instance, should assert that SMITH is SMITH, not because that is his name, but because he liked the looks and the sound and the safety of it, no harm will be done. Enemies have said all that before, and it had no more effect on the statesman's reputation or popularity than does a charge of mayhem. What's the odds? Hurroo for SMITH, and down with tyranny!

EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Englishmen are nothing if not patriotic. A certain clannishness, thoroughly characteristic of the race, is ever apparent, and is a trait that other nations might well emulate. With a dogged persistence they cling to customs, habits, and ways that have become by unwritten laws to be almost a part of the British Constitution. And we call them insular. Nevertheless, they patronize native manufacturers, as far as practicable, and, to their credit be it said, they stand loyally by things English.

English painters have, time out of mind, found faithful patrons at home. The magnificent houses of the nobility, the palaces of royalty, the sumptuous mansions of the merchant princes, and the old places of the country gentry attest the faithfulness of all classes to the British artist by their splendid collections of portraits, from Sir Joshua Reynolds to Harlow, and from Gainsborough to Beechy.

Calm and serene in the satisfaction of his firm belief in British art through all the last half of the century, the Englishman has remained true to the memory of the great coterie of native portrait painters who flourished during the last part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. And now, as a new century approaches, he may see his idols worshipped, not only far from his own land, across the sea, by his kinsmen, but nearer home, by his more aesthetic neighbor and old-time enemy, the Gaul, whose art is of a different sort, but whose appreciation is keen and discriminating, if tardy.

Descendants of the same race, bound by ties of speech, of customs, and, though we may dispute it, in a thousand ways allied to the mother country, it is logical and natural that the men who taught or inspired our earliest portrait painters—Stuart, Allston, West, Copley, and Peale—should possess for us great and powerful attractions.

When, therefore, a few years ago, our great collectors, men of taste and discrimination, began to tire of certain flippant phases of French art with which the dealers' shops abounded; when the group of Fontainebleau men had been fully exploited and prices for their best work made them almost prohibitive, it came about naturally that they turned to the canvases of Englishmen, known of course to us here, but in truth never fully understood or properly appreciated save by the few. Here were pictures of ancestors, of our own race, painted ingenuously and frankly, drawn with knowledge and skill, aping no special school, but executed with honesty of purpose and naïve in treatment. Men of blood and brawn were depicted faithfully; buxom, splendid women, or delicate specimens of ideal, poetic femininity, graced canvases and stood out as the result of manly, honest efforts. And these men of the brush had learned their art thoroughly and were well equipped for their profession in life.

Head and front in this galaxy of artistic workers stands old Sir Joshua, sound and solid in his drawing, luxuriant and glowing in his color, able in his grasp of character, and satisfactory all around. And close on his heels follows Thomas Gainsborough, essentially a painter of women, whose likenesses he depicted with grace and sweetness, fresh in color, delicious in qualities of tone and light, distinguished, feminine, and lovely. Lawrence, the painter of Princes and royalty; Romney, whose solid, substantial qualities gave great strength and force; Raeburn, the Scotchman; Beechy, artist to the Court of George III.; Hoppner, Opie, Cotes, and Harlow—they were indeed a strong company of portraitists, reflecting credit on their nation and their profession. These are the men whose works have, until recently, with the exception of examples in the National Gallery and a few public art institutions, been practically hidden in private houses, to be known by descendants of the sitters and a limited number of friends.

But the times have changed, and with them fortunes once large have shrunk. Stern necessity has compelled owners of the canvases to put them on the market. Others, perhaps, have found in the increasing demand opportunities to realize large sums, and the temptation has been too great to resist. Whatever the reason, the heirlooms have found their way to dealer or auction, and the American has purchased freely.

Such men as Mr. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a collector of unquestioned taste and judgment; William H. Fuller, Catharine Lambert; the Philadelphians, John G. Johnson, William L. Elkins, and P. A. B. Widener; R. H. McCormick of Chicago, and Henry Walters of Baltimore, have purchased extensively of the early Englishmen in the last five years, to the exclusion almost of all other work. Christie, Manson & Woods, popularly known as "Christie's" in London, the leading picture auctioneers of the world, have done an enormous business in these paintings of late years, and in a lesser way much has been done by such English houses as Agneau; Wallace & Son, and McLean. Henry Graves & Son have for years been faithful to the memory of these painters, though more as publishers and print sellers of engravings after their works.

Dealers in this city are awaking to the seriousness of the demand. Knoedler & Co.; Durand-Ruel; Boussod, Valadon & Co., and others have now gone into the importation of these pictures, though the Blakeslee Gallery may be said to have been the pioneer in the introduction of the school, since many important works have found their way here through this agency. It is evident the fancy is no passing one, though the best examples will soon be rare. But the men were prolific, and most of them lived to ripe ages, working to the end.

Dr. Herrick Johnson to Rest a Year.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is pleasant to correct the intimation that has caused widespread anxiety for the health of the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson. The erudite and acknowledged leader of Presbyterian orthodoxy looked unwontedly hearty and hale when a reporter for The Inter Ocean met him walking briskly on State Street. And the good doctor's words were equally reassuring. "I am not ill," he said. "I have no organic difficulty, nor anything that threatens prostration, or break of nervous tissue; but the doctor has given me official notice that if I do not arrest my activities, he will not hold himself responsible for the consequences, and that I need a year's rest. At the expiration of that outing, I shall be back on my feet, he assures me, and good for many years of vigorous work. I do not now know where I shall spend the year, but, after some treatment here in the city, which is now being had under the doctor's constant attention, I shall probably go to Lower Georgia, and then either to Nassau or through to California, and possibly Honolulu. I hope to be back in harness and ready for hard work next Fall."

ART NOTES.

—Blanks are out for the sixty-fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which will be held from Dec. 23 to Feb. 22, the architectural section closing Feb. 1. The exhibition will consist of work in any medium coming within the scope of the fine arts. Entries must be sent in before Nov. 23, and works must be at the academy by Dec. 7. Works from New-York and Boston will be collected free of charge. Collections in this city will be made by Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, Dec. 2 to 4. Through the public spirit of William L. Elkins of Philadelphia there will be a prize of $5,000, under the following conditions:

1. A prize of $5,000 to be offered by William L. Elkins, Esq., for the best work by an American painter, to be exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, in December, 1895.

2. The prize to be given either in one sum of $5,000 to the picture of the highest merit, or, at the option of the jury, in two sums, one of $3,000 and one of $2,000 to the two pictures adjudged to be of the highest merit.

3. Every picture in competition to be specifically entered by the artist for this prize, and not to have been exhibited previous to the year 1895.

4. The valuation of each picture to be distinctly stated upon the memorandum of entry.

5. The founder of the prize, William L. Elkins, Esq., to have for twenty days after the jury of award shall have made its decision the right of purchasing any picture or pictures submitted at the price named upon memorandum of entry.

6. The jury of award, to be named by the Academy of Fine Arts, to consist of seven persons, four of whom shall be artists.

The Temple Trust Fund, created by the late Joseph E. Temple, yields an annual income of $1,800 for the purchase of works of art at the discretion of the Directors of the academy and for the issue of medals to artists. The competition is open to all American artists. Two gold medals may be awarded by the painters' jury of selection for the best two pictures painted in oil, without regard to subject; but the jury has power to withhold one or both medals if the pictures offered in competition are not considered of sufficient merit.

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300, with an option on the part of the founder to purchase the painting chosen, will be awarded for the third time. The conditions governing the award for this exhibition are that the picture selected shall be, all its qualities considered, the best landscape or marine in oil by an American citizen, and that Mr. Lippincott shall have the option, for one week after the announcement of the award, of purchasing the chosen painting at the price named by the artist in the memorandum of entry. The prize will be awarded by such jury as the academy may designate for the award of prizes; but the jury will have the right to withhold the award, if, in its judgment, the pictures offered are not of sufficient merit.

The Mary Smith prize of $100, founded by Russell Smith, Esq., will this year be awarded by the Exhibition Committee for the eighteenth time. According to the modified terms, the prize will be awarded "to the painter of the best painting (not excluding portraits) in oil or water colors exhibited at the academy, painted by a resident woman artist, for qualities ranking as follows: First—Originality of subject; second—Beauty of design or drawing; third—Color and effect; and lastly, execution. The academy will have no claim on the painting. The same artist may not receive the prize twice in succession, and not more than twice in all.

The gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1893 by John H. Converse, Esq., is at the disposal of the academy, and is awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors, in recognition of high achievement in their profession, to American painters and sculptors, who may be exhibitors at the academy or represented in the permanent collection, or who, for eminent services in the cause of art or to this academy, have merited the distinction.

Among the jury are the following New-York artists: William M. Chase, Charles A. Platt, Kennett Frazier, and Howard Russell Butler.

—Frederic Keppel & Co. show this week at their gallery in East Sixteenth Street a number of Napoleonic drawings made for The Century Magazine's article on the Emperor. These are by Eric Pape, Louis Loeb, Harry Ogden, A. Castagne, Myrbach, Chartier, and Montigny, and all, of course, are more or less familiar to the public. There are as well original drawings for the poster prize offered by the same house of 1,000f., 750f., and 500f., open to artists in Paris. The awards, made by a committee consisting of Gérôme, Detaille, and Nibert, were taken in the following order by Metivet, Chartier, and Dupray. Other good things not successful with the judges are by William L. Dodge, Realier-Dumas, and besides these there are the originals of Eugene Grasset's excellent designs, now so famous, of Napoleon at Austerlitz.

—Eighteen hundred copies of the specifications for the proposed new art building to be erected in East Park, Philadelphia, were sent to prominent architects six months ago, and the responses received are from London, England, Canada, California, St. Louis, New-York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. The competition closed this week.

—Charles Frederick Naegele showed at his studio in Carnegie Music Hall, Friday afternoon, an interesting collection of portraits, painted from life, on wooden panels, where in he has used the natural wood as a background color, a novel and effective result having been obtained.

—The Cincinnati Art Club will hold its fifth annual exhibition at Closson's gallery, in that city, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 2. Raphael Strauss is Secretary, and may be addressed at the Art Clubrooms, 126 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

—The Sculptors' Society of New-York held its first meeting this Fall, last Tuesday night, in the Fencers' Club Building. A resolution was passed to send a cablegram expressing sympathy for the family of William W. Story on his death, and the message was sent to Rome the next day.

—Lafayette is to have a monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which is to be erected at a cost of $35,000.

Bird with Wing Spread of 20 Feet.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Danish steamship Horsa, Capt. Weborg, which arrived here Tuesday from Port Antonio, Jamaica, with a cargo of bananas, has on board a most curious sea bird, which was captured several days ago, while the ship was weathering a severe gale, midway between the east end of Cuba and Fortune Island. The bird, which is called by the sailors a sea eagle, lit on the foremast head early in the morning exhausted, and was captured with little difficulty and penned up in a chicken coop. Since it has been in captivity it has refused to eat and the officers mean to have it stuffed. The bird measures from tip to tip of its wings twenty feet, and is covered with rare plumage. It is very fierce and seems to be unable to stand the cool weather.

Long and Faithful Service.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Aunt Sue Levy, an old servant of the McWillie family, one who was faithful to the end, recently died at the home of her son, Richard Levy, in Madison County, Miss., at the ripe old age of eighty. Aunt Sue formerly belonged to the Levy family of Camden, S. C., and by marriage between the McWillie and Levy families afterward belonged

PORTE'S REPLY TO POWERS

Mussulmans Were Not the Aggressors in the Rioting.

THE BRITISH FLEET IS IMMOVABLE

Armenians Who Had Taken Refuge in Churches Have Been Ushered Out and a Cause of Trouble Is Removed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Porte's reply to the joint note of the six powers relative to the recent rioting here has been made public. The Government enumerates the steps that were taken to maintain order, and declares that Mussulmans were not the aggressors in the rioting. It further says that Armenians killed inoffensive Mohammedans, and that in certain cases the Mohammedans had to defend themselves against their attacks.

The reply denies the reports that the Government forbade the sending of supplies to the Armenians who had sought refuge in the churches, and declares that the refugees will soon leave the churches and return to their homes, and the city will resume its normal aspect.

It announces that the Government is about to open an inquiry for the purpose of discovering the guilty persons, and recommends the diplomats to use their good offices with a view to the restoration of order, especially as the intrigues of agitators cause fears that more serious outbreaks may occur in the capital.

Upon receipt of the reply the representatives of the six powers met at the residence of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to consider the attitude of the Porte as exemplified in its note. It is the general belief that the note will not satisfy the diplomats. The meeting also discussed how best to clear the churches of the refugees, who refused to leave them unless they were formally assured that they would not be molested. It was thought that probably the best means to effect this object would be to have the dragomans of the several Embassies assist in clearing the churches and conduct the refugees to their homes.

The police say that 100 Mussulmans have been arrested for taking part in the rioting.

The presence of the British fleet at Lemnos, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, continues to cause anxiety to the Sultan, and he has made a second appeal to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, to secure the withdrawal of the British warships. Thus far his appeal, like his first one, has been without avail. This leads to the belief among the foreign residents that Great Britain intends to persist in her demands, even though the other powers should declare themselves as satisfied with the concessions the Porte has announced itself as being willing to make.

This evening the plan of the Ambassadors to have their dragomans assist in procuring the evacuation of the churches by the refugees was put into effect, and the churches were vacated in their presence, the Government having positively undertaken that the refugees should not be molested. Thus one of the incitements to further trouble has been removed.

The Ottoman Liberal Committee, whose organ is published in London, recently posted in this city a manifesto declaring that the grievances of the Armenians are genuine, and that they, like the Mussulmans, are being oppressed.

The manifesto placed the responsibility for recent events on the Sultan's advisers. Izzet Effendi, a noted lawyer and member of the Constantinople bar, and several others were arrested on suspicion of being the author of the manifesto. Izzet Effendi is President of the committee. It is stated that he admitted that he was the author of the document. He is now closely confined in the Yildiz prison.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Tageblatt says that the Sultan has given orders that no resistance shall be offered to the British squadron if it essays to pass the Dardanelles.

SULTAN'S IRADE FOR MARSOVAN.

Protection for an American College and Reparation for Damage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—One of the exasperating incidents in international affairs has been closed after much persistence by our legation in Constantinople. The controversy grew out of the depredation by Turkish subjects at Marsovan in destroying a college building, the property of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston.

Our Minister to Turkey received scant concession to his repeated demand for reparation, and the efforts of our Consul at Sivas availed little. The endeavors of the State Department, however, through its representative at Constantinople, have resulted in an assurance, through an irade from the Sultan of Turkey, granting protection and immunities to this institution. The irade is of great value to such a school as that at Marsovan, as it bestows Governmental protection.

The history of the Marsovan incident is an interesting one, and shows the patience which must be exercised in dealing with a Government apparently not anxious to right wrongs perpetrated upon Americans. The incident was regarded in the State Department as a very grave one, and a co-operation of the representatives of Germany and Great Britain was used to secure a reparation of the disorders. The examination by Turkish authorities into the incident of Marsovan was conducted in such a manner as to invite an earnest protest from the American Legation. Private and official correspondence was interfered with, and in some instances wantonly destroyed. The representatives of the Ottoman Government made reports designed to divert attention from the real offense, that of burning the school building at Marsovan, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the pertinent subject was kept before the Turkish authorities.

As soon as all the facts were known, our legation at Constantinople demanded of the Sultan the issuance of the irade in favor of the school, the assurance of adequate protection, the immediate granting of a permit to build, and the payment of 500 Turkish pounds, the value of the destroyed building. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs promised full satisfaction. After some delay the Ottoman Government granted immediate permission to build. The important irade, which granted protection and exemption from taxation, was something the college had been trying to obtain for years, and the American Minister now turned his attention to this conclusion of the incident.

The Turkish authorities made ingenious pretexts for delaying the irade, one plea being that the college was a nursery for secret revolutionary schemes, an opinion strengthened by the number of professors and students of that school who had been convicted. There were several courteous but unproductive interviews between the Minister and the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha. The State Department people regarded the delay as incomprehensible, and wrote at one time to our Minister at Constantinople that the Turkish authorities were consuming time in "fruitless discussion." Two years ago Secretary Gresham wrote: "There is reason discernible why the pledges so frankly given and accepted should not be fulfilled to the letter."

Since that time there were repeated urglings from the American Legation, and equally prompt and earnest assurances from the Ottoman Government. The various pretexts introduced for delaying the irade fell one by one, until nothing appeared to stand in the way of issuing a guarantee. It has taken a year, however, to secure a formal assurance of protection, and a good deal of correspondence has been exchanged in bringing the incident to a close. The State Department has now been informed that the troublesome document has at last been issued, and that Governmental protection will be extended to the Marsovan college.

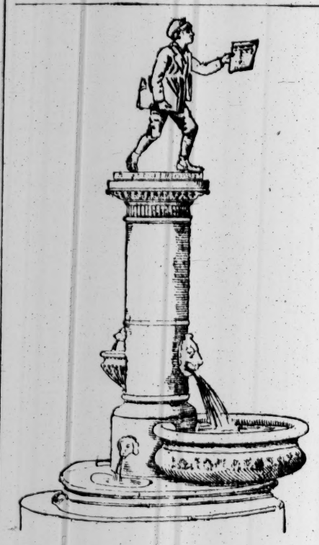
Two Hundred Killed at Trebizond.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Fremdenblatt says that the recent riots in Trebizond resulted in 200 persons on both sides being killed. The Armenians were only protected from further butchery by the police imprisoning them. The Russian Consul at Trebizond has telegraphed asking that a war ship be sent to the place as speedily as possible.

GREAT BARRINGTON'S FOUNTAIN

Presented to the Town Yesterday by Col. William L. Brown of New-York City —A Beautiful Gift.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—A magnificent drinking fountain was presented to the Town of Great Barrington today by Col. William L. Brown of New-York, who has a country mansion here. The fountain is about fifteen feet high, and is surmounted by a life-size bronze figure



Presented to Great Barrington.

The Drinking Fountain Given by Col. William L. Brown.

of a newsboy selling a paper. The main shaft is of polished Quincy granite, and the remainder of Dolomite granite.

The fountain was received on behalf of the town by the President of the Board of Selectmen and a committee of citizens. The cornerstone contained coins and copies of the New-York daily papers.

The fountain is situated in a small park, which has been given in perpetuity to the town by Col. Brown. The statue was designed and executed by David Richards of New-York City. The casting was done at the bronze factory of Maurice J. Power, New-York. Mr. Richards designed the Confederate Monument at Savannah, Ga.; the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Augusta, Me.; a group of children which has been placed in the Chicago Museum of Art, and many other notable works.

The presentation exercises were held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After music and prayer, the large American flag concealing the fountain was drawn away by Miss Minnietta Brown, daughter of Col. Brown. A brief presentation speech was then made by the donor, and B. C. Joyner accepted the gift on behalf of the town. The fountain stands in a beautiful location, backed by the Berkshire Hills, and overlooking a broad valley. After the exercises a luncheon was served to Col. Brown's guests at his home. Among the notable persons present were Austin Corbin, Charles A. Dana, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and Admiral Erben.

PRESERVING REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS

Pay Rolls of Continental Regiments Being Cared for at Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The pay rolls of the several revolutionary regiments of New-York State, which have been kicking about the Controller's offices for a century, are being put into shape for preservation and reference.

The rolls of one organization, the Third Battalion of the Tryon County militia, have been affixed to sheets of strong paper, and made into a volume. The records of the other organizations will follow. The work is being done by Col. Shepard.

This first volume has a title page executed by P. L. Leutze of the Engineering Department of the State. It contains a free-hand drawing of a revolutionary soldier priming his flintlock musket from a powder horn. The title of the battalion is across the top of the page, and this inscription at the bottom: "Mohawk District, Col. Frederick Fisher, Commanding."

The volume opens with a typewritten roll of officers of the battalion, and a history of the battle of Johnstown, Oct. 21, 1781, in which Col. Fisher's command alone was engaged. This battalion also took part in the battle of Oriskany.

The pay rolls of the members, together with their receipts, are in an excellent state of preservation, in the main.

When these records are all preserved between covers, they will be turned over to the Regents of the University for preservation in the State Library.

SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

Good Government Clubs D, T, and Q Indorse Mr. Ford for Senator.

Good Government Clubs D, T, and Q held a convention in the headquarters of Club Q, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night to take action in relation to the Senatorial candidates in the Nineteenth District.

A. B. Kenyon, as Chairman of a joint committee of fifteen, which had been appointed by the three clubs to investigate the merits of the candidates, submitted a report of the committee's work. The report set forth that the clubs could not consistently support the Tammany Hall or the State Democracy nominee for Senator. It favored the indorsement and nomination by the club of John Ford, the Republican nominee.

A letter which Mr. Ford had written to the sub-committee in answer to its inquiries as to his attitude in legislative matters, in the event of his election, was accepted as satisfactory. Mr. Ford pledged himself in this letter to promote local option, and the reorganization of the Police Department.

The report was accompanied by a resolution favoring Mr. Ford's candidacy. By a unanimous vote the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Wants Damages for Injury by a Moose.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The State of Minnesota has on its hands one of the most novel suits on record. It will determine whether or not a State is responsible for the acts of the game animals which it protects for several months in the year. The plaintiff is Alexander Phair, a Willow River homesteader, who was some days ago attacked and badly injured by a moose which he met in the woods while on his way to Grand Rapids, Minn. The law says moose cannot be killed for nearly three years yet, and therefore Phair did not shoot the animal when it rushed at him. Phair was knocked down and badly cut up. He at once instituted proceedings against the State to recover damages for personal injuries, alleging that the moose is a ward of the State and the latter is responsible for the animal's acts. If the case comes to trial, and Phair says he is in earnest in his suit, he will urge that he was prevented from defending himself by the fact that he would have been severely punished had he killed the animal.

Mr. Law Gives up the Job.

William H. Law has resigned from Tammany Hall to accept the nomination for the Senate in the Fifteenth Senatorial District by the State Democracy. Mr. Law is the man who made a speech before the General Committee of Tammany in January, advocating a new plan of reorganization. In his letter of resignation he attacks Tammany methods. He joined the Tammany Society in May.

Stecklers' Nominating Committee.

The Stecklers' Committee on Nominations was announced yesterday, and will meet at the Broadway Central Hotel to-morrow at 2:30 to decide whether to nominate a ticket. The new ballot is what is bothering them just now.

If a ticket is nominated, both Excise Commissioner Harburger and ex-Civil Justice Alfred Steckler and Alexander Bremer will be candidates upon it.

MADAGASCAR IS AT PEACE

A Protectorate Over the Hova Kingdom and Not Its Annexation.

REIGN OF THE QUEEN MAINTAINED

But the Prime Minister Is to be Exiled—Gen. Duchesne Becomes an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Andriba, under the date of Oct. 9, stating that Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, was taken by the French troops Sept. 30. The dispatch further says that the Queen of Madagascar has made peace with the French, and Gen. Metzinger has been nominated as Governor of Antananarivo.

Le Temps says the conditions of peace agreed upon between the French expedition in Madagascar and the Hova Government provide that a rigorous French protectorate shall be maintained.

Madagascar is not to be annexed by France. The reign of the Queen is to be maintained. The Prime Minister, who is the husband of the Queen, is to be exiled. The Hova governmental organization is to be retained, under terms insuring exclusive French control.

Gen. Duchesne has informed the War Office by telegraph that Antananarivo was occupied by the French expedition under his command, after a brilliant action. President Faure has responded to the telegram by appointing Gen. Duchesne a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

The Government will strike a Madagascar medal for the troops who took part in the campaign against the Hovas.

L'Autorité, an anti-Republican journal, mentions rumors, which it says are traceable to the War Office, where dispatches from Antananarivo are being withheld from the public, to the effect that Gen. Duchesne, commanding the French expedition in Madagascar, was compelled to treat with the Hova Government, in consequence of his having arrived before the capital totally without provisions, and learned that the natives would burn the city and ravage the country if the French did not come to terms.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that Gen. Duchesne entered Antananarivo on the day he fixed months ago. The dispatch adds that the terms of peace, although not published, were drawn up by the French Government before Gen. Duchesne went to Madagascar.

His success is expected to save the Ribot Ministry, which, the dispatch declares, is the most honorable Government since President Thiers retired in 1873.

CUBANS ASSEMBLE AT PINE KEY.

Armed with Dynamite Bombs and Sworn Not to be Taken Alive.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 10.—The Collector of Customs and the Spanish Consul of this city have received information that there are between fifty and sixty men, Cubans, on Big Pine Key, thirty miles eastward of this place, and that they are armed with repeating rifles, revolvers, and machetes. These men are awaiting the arrival of a steamer to convey them to Cuba.

The report here is that the Cubans have purchased or chartered a steamer in Philadelphia or some northern port to convey the expedition from Pine Key to Cuba. This expedition is to be under the leadership of Col. Collazo, while others say Major Artega will lead. Each man in the expedition is reported to be provided with dynamite hand bombs in addition to his arms, and to have sworn not to be taken alive. The authorities here claim that they cannot by law prevent the assembling of these men on Pine Island.

The revenue cutters Winona and McLane are watching Pine Key and vicinity to prevent the sailing of this expedition. It is reported that the Cubans have purchased the steamer Wodhall for the purpose of landing expeditions in Cuba. She is expected to take an expedition from one of the Gulf ports shortly, probably Cedar Keys.

The Cubans are to-day celebrating the anniversary of the revolution of 1868. The Cuban flags are flying from the County Court House and City Hall, brass bands are parading the streets, while the booming of cannon is heard above the hurrahs of "Viva Cuba Libre."

REBELS ATTACK PASSENGERS.

Six Persons Wounded and One Killed on a Railway Train.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—A band of rebels yesterday attacked with dynamite a passenger train from Remedios, killing one person and wounding six others. The scene of the attack was between Placetas and Camajuani. The rebels, who were concealed in the undergrowth along the line, threw a bomb as the train passed, the explosion badly wrecking one of the cars.

The affair will cause a further falling off in railway travel, as it is feared that the rebels will make similar attacks again. The military guards who accompany the trains on the various railways are no defense against attacks of this kind, in which non-combatants are usually the victims.

Steamer Commodore Seized Again.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 10.—There was much surprise and disappointment created here to-day by the receipt of an order by the United States Marshal to again seize and hold the steamer Commodore and her cargo. Coming so soon after the order for the release of both ship and cargo, the latest movement of the Government is much discussed.

STRIKE OF BARCELONA STUDENTS.

Odon Having Been Suspended, They Break Windows and Lamps.

BARCELONA, Oct. 10.—The students at the university here, who lately indulged in riotous demonstrations that called for the interference of the police, have resolved to stop all the classes until Odon, who was suspended, shall have been reinstated.

In accordance with this resolution the riotous students to-day burst into the university, smashed windows and lamps, and prevented the classes being held. They demanded that the rector resign.

The students tried to force an entrance into the hospital, presumably with the intention of breaking up the clinics there, but the police charged and dispersed them. Odon advised the turbulent youths to preserve order, assuring them that it was his intention to vindicate his rights.

AGRARIANS DIVIDE SOCIALISTS.

Frau Zetkin Says the Latter Must Remain Forever Revolutionists.

BRESLAU, Oct. 10.—The Social Democratic Congress to-day continued its discussion of the Agrarian programme, which has created a wide divergence of opinion among the delegates and other members of the party. Speeches in favor of or against the programme were delivered.

Frau Zetkin, one of the women delegates, attacked the proposals, and was the recipient of stormy applause when she declared: "We dare not abandon the fight against the classes, but must remain forever revolutionists." A vote on the proposed Agrarian resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Parnellites Appeal to Irishmen.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. John Redmond, M. P., leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has issued a manifesto, in which he unrestrainedly attacks the Liberals and anti-Parnellites on familiar grounds, and appeals to Irishmen for political and financial support for the Parnellites.

Admiral Buller Returns to Foo-Chow.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Admiral Buller, commanding the British fleet, will return to Foo-Chow on board the dispatch boat Alacrity to-day, the Viceroy having assumed an attitude of defiance.

MASONS WITH THE PLATTDEUTSCHE

Politicians and Candidates Contribute Freely to the Reuter Home Fund at the Fair at Terrace Garden.

The Masons kept in line with the other fraternities who have attended the Reuter Home Fair at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and filled all of the auditoriums to overflowing last night. The ladies were exceedingly busy, and correspondingly successful, making the day's receipts one of the heaviest so far. Several of the successful candidates of the recent local conventions were in attendance and were taxed at a high rate. One of the most popular of these was Judge Joseph Newburger, who is well known in Plattdeutsche circles, and who proved a veritable bonanza for the ladies selling chances.

One of the surprises of the fair is the large profit netted from The Fair Journal,

Henry Maass.

Editor of Reuter Home Fair Journal.

which is in editorial charge of Henry Maass. The net proceeds from this source up to the present are considerably over $2,000.

The raffling is now at its height, and many a patron is made happy by the results. The mammoth crayon portrait of Fritz Reuter was won by Bernard Meyborg. The parlor suit, worth $500, was captured by Capt. Henry Erxmeyer of the Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps.

A concert of rare attractiveness was given by the orchestra of the Musical Society "Da Capo," under the direction of G. Ehrhorn. Several male choruses were rendered by the Gesang Verein Unter Uns, the Sangerrunde, and the Mozart Maennerchor each, which were well received. The bowling contests for ladies and the target shoots also continue actively, and much interest is manifested in their final outcome.

The leader of all the booths as to gross receipts is that of the Gehrder Verein.

The following ladies are among those entitled to creditable mention for their superiority as saleswomen:

At the Hadler Club Booth—Mrs. F. Wohler, Mrs. J. Weste, Mrs. C. Krohn, the Messrs. G. and A. Wolters, Mrs. H. C. Eibs, Mrs. C. Hermann, Mrs. E. Angel, Mrs. C. Davis, Mrs. M. Clausen, and Mrs. H. Koster.

At the Gehrder Verein Booth—Mrs. R. Bultmann, Mrs. G. Wehrenberg, Mrs. J. Tholke, Mrs. Henry Meyborg, Mrs. H. Knabe, Mrs. B. Vette, and Mrs. C. Rumpler.

At the Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps Booth—Mrs. A. Eckelkamp, Mrs. A. Bewig, and Mrs. F. Erxmeyer.

At the Amt Hagener Booth—Miss Anna Riefe, Miss Anna Ahrens, Miss Lillie Bishop, Mrs. J. Holler, Mrs. F. Von Axte, Mrs. H. Albers, and Mrs. F. H. Ehlen.

At the Casper Club booth Miss Emma Grafelmann of Middle Village, L. I., has aided the fund materially, and was made happy yesterday by winning a valuable silver combination carving set.

The booth in charge of the German Sick Benefit Society and the Westphaller Sick Benefit Society owes much of its success to the energetic efforts of Mrs. L. Rohloff, Mrs. Gesime Söhl, Mrs. Bertha Kehlenbeck, and Mrs. K. Klee.

Many of the visitors were entertained by the officers, among whom were Miss Mamie Konetzny and Miss Millie Oppermann.

The Odd Fellows will be the guests of honor to-day, and the Pomuchelskopp, the Elchenkrans, and Lederhaus's Troop A Band will occupy the stage.

FRAUDULENT PENSIONERS ARE ROBBERS

A Comrade of the Grand Army Protests Against the Crime.

From The Examiner.

An esteemed pastor in Massachusetts quotes from a recent article in The Examiner the statement that "fraudulent pensions are authoritatively stated to make up one-third of the amount annually paid." This statement he challenges, and asks us to give our authority for it.

The Century Magazine for 1884, Page 427, in an article by Eugene V. Smalley on "The United States Pension Office," says: "It is a common opinion at Washington that about one-quarter of the pension list is more or less fraudulent, and would be cut off if existing laws were rigidly enforced." The writer adds: "The ex-parte system of proving claims is bad, and becomes worse and worse as the war recedes into the past and men's memories concerning it grow dim."

In 1884 the pension disbursements were $57,273,000. In 1893 they were $158,155,000. In 1894 they were $140,772,000. The liability to fraud perpetually increases, as those who were acquainted with the facts, and who would be able to contradict and expose the perjury, have died.

The Forum for June, 1893, contains an article by the Hon. John De Witt Warner, member of Congress in 1890-94, on "Half a Million Dollars a Day for Pensions," in which he says: "Experts have carefully made statements involving the conclusion that, even under our liberal laws, from one-fifth to one-fourth of our present pensioners should never have been admitted to the pension rolls at all, and at least one-third of those properly there are so grossly misclassed as to be practically fraudulent pensioners."

Both of the articles from which we have quoted give illustrations and details. We commend them to the careful reading of our correspondent. During the civil war 2,772,408 soldiers enlisted in the Union Army. It would seem quite safe to say that of those at least one-half must have been killed in battle or died during the thirty-five years since the war began. But of the survivors, 969,544 were drawing pensions in 1894.

It is perhaps proper to add that the writer of these lines is a comrade in the Grand Army and a companion in the Loyal Legion, and echoes with all his heart the sentiments of The Grand Army Gazette: "No American can afford to neglect this important matter. * * * Every dollar paid in fraud is stolen, not alone from the patient taxpayer, but from deserving veterans."

Every man who in the day of peril placed himself between the Republic and its enemies is entitled to enduring gratitude. Every man who was in any degree disabled is entitled to a generous maintenance. The widow and orphans of every deceased soldier should be tenderly cared for by the country. But every fraudulent pensioner is distinctly a robber, and should be punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

Robert Beverly Hale.

From The Boston Herald.

The news of the sudden death of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's youngest son, and the critical illness of his wife, will be received with keen regret and profound sympathy by a community to whom he has always given his mind and heart in times of sorrow and trial. His son, Robert Beverly Hale, had already manifested gifts of a high order in fiction and poetry. A recent story in The Atlantic, numerous sketches in The New-England Magazine, and a small volume of poetry, "Elsie, and Other Poems," published in 1893, indicated what he could do. He had many of the literary gifts of his father, and, though only twenty-six, had already begun to attract attention on his merits.

Yonkers City Nominations.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Nominations were made to-night by both Democrats and Republicans for city officers. The Republicans renominated Mayor John G. Peene by a large majority over Wiliam Welsh, and the Democrats nominated John Eylers over Henry Gaul.

The Democrats renominated Francis X. Donoghue for City Judge, and the Republicans nominated William C. Kellogg.

Fatal Fall of a German Building.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Part of a large building used as a spinning mill in Bocholt, Westphalia, collapsed to-day, and twenty workmen were buried in the ruins. Seven dead bodies have been taken out.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

Much Interest Shown in the Second Day's Proceedings — Debate on Changing the Name of the Body.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Much interest was manifested in the second day's proceedings of the triennial council of the Congregational Church, now in session here. The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Palmer of Connecticut of the Committee on John Robinson Memorial Church at Gainsborough, England, reported progress, and it was decided to send a delegation to attend the dedication of the church. The Rev. Henry A. Hazen of Connecticut was appointed Secretary, the Rev. William Moore of Connecticut Registrar, and Samuel B. Forbes of Connecticut Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. George G. Barrett, the English delegate, and the Rev. E. M. Hill and Prof. Warriner, representing the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Hawes of Vermont spoke on the "Right Conception of the Church," and the question, "The Training of Ministers of Our Foreign Population," was discussed by a number of delegates. The Nominating Committee announced the following:

Committee on Publishing—Dr. A. Quint, Massachusetts; A. E. Dunning, Massachusetts; Henry A. Hazen, Connecticut; William H. Moore, Connecticut; Samuel B. Forbes, Connecticut.

On Ministerial Standing—John K. McLean, California; Asher Anderson, Connecticut; E. D. Ruddington, Illinois; Thomas W. Jones, Pennsylvania; William H. Jubb, Massachusetts.

On Manual—Elijah Horr, Massachusetts; William Ewing, Michigan; Hermon Bross, Nebraska; B. A. Innes, Tennessee; George B. Barrows, Maine.

The first subject considered in the afternoon was the proposed change in name from "Council" to "Congregational Union of the United States." The Rev. Henry Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., said it was a question whether they would perpetrate a mistake by so doing or not.

"The Council," he continued, "is essentially an ephemeral body, and the first meeting of this body was such, even when it was an experiment. No union of churches was formed thereby, only a Council. But when established meetings became the rule from time to time, this body became a Congregational union, and is not a council in any sense of the word. The only question is whether this misuse of the English language shall continue, and that, having made this mistake once, we should keep on."

Dr. Quint remarked that, whatever its original name, the council had made an honorable history for twenty-four years under that name. "Everybody knows it as a council," said he, "and I don't see any great demand for an alteration."

The Rev. Dr. Hall created a laugh by saying that if the measure was passed he would move to amend it so as to read, "Holy Catholic Union."

After some further discussion the measure was put to the vote, and was overwhelmingly defeated, but one hand being raised in its favor.

Amendments to the by-laws were next discussed, and then came committee reports.

A general discussion on church unity ensued.

POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF CULM BANKS

The Day May Come When Electricity Is Obtained from Coal Waste.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 10.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison arrived in this city last evening, and was met by several gentlemen prominently connected with electrical enterprises, among whom were Mr. W. W. Gibbs, President of the United Gas Improvement Company, and Prof. William D. Marks, President of the Edison Electric Light Company.

It is not often that Mr. Edison visits Philadelphia, and when he does, it is natural to infer that some electrical scheme of more than ordinary importance is to be considered. He was not inclined to be communicative as to the matter which brought him to this city, and said that he had been out of the electrical business for the last three years.

He would not, therefore, either affirm or deny that a meeting of more than usual interest was about to be held, which was to consider a gigantic scheme, second only to the harnessing of Niagara, or to the direct conversion of coal to electricity—in fact, nothing less than the conversion of the otherwise useless culm banks in the coal regions into electricity in the ordinary way, and transmitting it in the shape of alternating currents to Philadelphia, which, through the medium of existing companies, would be transferred and distributed as light, heat, and power throughout the city.

Mr. Edison has not yet succeeded in producing electricity directly from coal without the use of fire, steam, and electric machinery. He has been at work upon this problem for years, and is still pursuing his investigations. It is well known by scientists that but a small fraction of the power existing in coal is obtained from it by burning it under a boiler, the losses in the conversion, first in the furnace, then in condensation is steam pipes, then in the engine, and finally in the dynamo and distributing lines could all be avoided if there could be some method of converting the coal directly into electricity, the same as is done with chemicals in a galvanic battery. Mr. Edison thinks success may yet be achieved in this direction. It would be difficult to estimate the value of such a discovery.

Upon general electrical subjects Mr. Edison was free to express his opinions. In relation to the Niagara Falls power plant, he thought there would be no difficulty in transmitting the power with economy for a distance of fifteen miles from the Falls, and possibly as far as Buffalo. There were many conditions entering into the question of economy as compared with steam power, the weight of which could only be determined by practical experiment. The low cost of coal at Buffalo was an important factor. While it is true that power is transmitted with great economy by electricity for much greater distances, as, for instance, in the mining regions of the West, it must be understood that in those regions fuel is extremely expensive. He did not doubt, however, that within a limited radius from the Falls the power could be furnished at a rate cheap enough to attract manufacturers.

While talking of batteries Mr. Edison was asked his opinion of the use of storage batteries in central lighting and power stations. On this subject Mr. Edison preferred not to speak, as he was not at all familiar with recent methods of using secondary batteries, and his well-known opinions, formed some years ago, when these batteries were first introduced, disqualified him from expressing an opinion at this time.

Even Kentucky Cries for Water.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 7.

The papers outside of the State have a standing joke about the aversion which Kentuckians have to that wet article called water, but just now the most expert and confirmed tipplers in the State would be willing to trade off a few million gallons of Bourbon for as much rain. Every mail continues to bring in reports of the drought.

At Lancaster the scarcity of water was demonstrated Monday, when a number of washerwomen hired a two-horse wagon and drove three miles to the river to wash linen. Some citizens, who are fortunate enough to have water in their cisterns, say that it is stolen during the night. Others lock their pumps to keep water from being stolen.

In Robertson County farmers have been hauling water for some weeks, and if it does not rain soon stock will suffer, and all the water used will have to be hauled from the large streams.

In Boyle County stock is being driven miles to water.

It has been ten weeks since Cumberland County has had a good rain. Wells and springs which have heretofore furnished water in dry seasons have stopped flowing, and the creeks are going dry. Many farmers are forced to drive their stock to the Cumberland River for water.

No rain of consequence has fallen in Gallatin County since Spring, and the ground is thoroughly dry for five or six feet down. In some instances farmers have to go ten miles for water for stock and domestic purposes.

Streams in Adair County have almost stopped running.

In the blue grass region the farmers are feeding stock, the fine pastures having been almost completely burned up.

Kegan Paul Is Seriously Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Kegan Paul, the publisher, was run over by a cab, and seriously injured to-day.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Port Antonio Sept. 27, via Kingston Oct. 3, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Bark Earl Derby, (of Glasgow,) Hardie, Plymouth 26 ds, in ballast to Gustavus Heye.

AN OLD SARDOU PLAY REVIVED

"Ferreol" in German Performed by the Irving Place Company.

Instead of presenting the usual Thursday novelty, Manager Conried showed that he has been rummaging about in the dramatic attic after antique bric-à-brac, by putting on the stage of his theatre in Irving Place last evening a play which, in other days and several languages, attained more than once the ultimate and conclusive verdict of approval—a long run. It was "Ferréol," now exactly twenty years of age.

Written in Sardou's best period, the period of "Nos Intimes," "La Famille Benoiton," "Fernande," "Rabagas," and "Daniel Rochat," it should to-day be, as they are, still full of life and interest, but such did not prove to be the case. The audience gave it close attention, indeed, but no evidences of any enthusiasm were shown until the last scene was well under way. Now, while it is allowable, particularly for Sardou, to use a first act simply as preparation for its successors, modern patience is hardly extensive enough to enjoy sitting through three devoted to that purpose, and all alarmingly conversational, just for the sake of a fourth, however ingenious and moving it may be. Since that is exactly the plan of construction illustrated in "Ferréol," most of the many people who watched it last night wore a somewhat wearied expression of countenance as they left the theatre.

The drama is peculiar, too, in that several of the principal characters do not appear on the stage, and most of the action, including an all-important murder and a doubtless magnificent trial scene, in which an innocent man is condemned to death, takes place in those mysterious regions which used to be known as "without." That seems a rather clumsy device, nowadays, when people are not accustomed to take so much for granted, in things dramatical, as their ancestors did. None the less, the fourth act of "Ferréol" is such a masterly piece of artifice as to counterbalance a good deal of dullness. It was admirably played last evening—which is more than can be said of the three introductions—and permitted Hubert Reusch, Arthur Eggeling, Mathieu Pfeil, and Lucie Preisinger to prove again of what high talent they are possessed. Bruno Geldner, in the title rôle, was handsomer than effective, his agitation seemed superficial, and his amazing self-sacrifice lacked the requisite touch of illusive logic which apparent sincerity could give it.

The more important parts were thus distributed:

Marquis Roger von Boismartel	Mathieu Pfeil
Gilberte von Boismartel	Lucie Preisinger
Von Lavardin	Hubert Reusch
Perissol	Max Haenseler
Ferréol	Bruno Geldner
Martial	Arthur Eggeling
Baronin von Orbesson	Bertha Kuhn
Vicomtesse von Baltamiers	Josefine Nebauer
Generalin von Estagne	Anna Franosch
Therese von Egremont	Marie Reichardt

Mme. Modjeska's Engagement.

Mme. Modjeska changed her play at the Garrick Theatre last evening, putting forward her long-familiar English version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Her portrayal of this famous and most grateful rôle was never more beautifully proportioned than it now is. We have seen the great climax of Act IV. invested with a larger measure of tragic force than Mme. Modjeska can command, but even there her acting is wonderfully effective, and in all other points it is beyond cavil. Her company naturally appears to better advantage in this tragedy than in "Measure for Measure."

"Leonardo" Produced in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—Thomas Pearsall Thorne's new romantic comic opera, "Leonardo," was produced here for the first time to-night on any stage, and was very well received by a good-sized audience. The music is light and pretty, and the orchestration is brilliant.

"Leonardo's" theme is based on the famous sculptor and painter of that name, who lived at Florence during the fifteenth century. He is empowered to produce a statue of the Duke of Milan, and it makes him famous. The Duke's daughter falls in love with the sculptor, who reciprocates her love, and the Duke, learning of this, banishes Leonardo. Shortly afterward the Duke is forced to abdicate, and, losing all his possessions, becomes impoverished. His daughter goes to sit as a model, in order to earn a livelihood, and, strangely enough, visits Leonardo's studio. He has become very rich by his art. She is unaware of the artist's name until told by her father, who has already met the sculptor, and has been forgiven by him. Leonardo renews his love, and is accepted.

The company is a capable one, and the opera is staged in an elaborate manner.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Major David A. Peloubet.

Major David A. Peloubet died in his home, 121 North Street, Jersey City, Wednesday night, from Bright's disease and paralysis of the heart. He was born in Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., May 14, 1828. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1849.

When the civil war broke out he assisted in organizing Company E, United States Chasseurs, Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, of which company he was commissioned Captain. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, the operations on the Chickahominy River, the battles of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, and Antietam. He was also engaged in the operations about Chattanooga and the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and Antietam. He resigned Aug. 8, 1864, in consequence of disability contracted by the breaking out of his old wounds.

After that he engaged in the jewelry business. He was an active Republican and was elected to the Assembly in 1886. He leaves a son and two daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John Berry, aged sixty-two, Superintendent of the National Needle Company of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday. He was formerly in the firm of Barney & Berry, the skate manufacturers, and was the inventor of the style of skates made by them.

—Michael S. Gilbride died yesterday at Boston. He was born in Boston in 1806, and was a graduate of Boston College. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1890, State Senator in 1894, and was renominated for Senator recently.

—Mrs. Sarah Emera, a writer and lecturer on woman suffrage and a Populist orator, died yesterday at Lansing, Mich.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont is at the Astor.

—Gen. William Sooy Smith of Chicago is at the Holland.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—Henry M. Smyth United States Minister to Haiti, is at the Everett.

—Don M. Dickinson and Theodore Hall of Detroit are at the Hoffman.

—Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill.

—Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

—P. T. Barry of Chicago and C. E. Arnold of Albany are at the Empire.

—Baron Schwerin of Germany and Atherton Blight of Philadelphia are at the Cambridge.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Windsor.

—Congressman R. B. Mahaney of Buffalo, G. A. von Lingen, German Consul at Baltimore, and Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, and Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—T. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brook, Mrs. C. E. Comst

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

A Vast Meeting in Commemoration of the Uprising of 1868.

PATRIOTS FIRED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Principal Speech of the Evening Made by Senor Pierra—Cheers for the Other Speakers—Those Present.

Chickering Hall was not big enough to hold the enormous crowd that surged through its doors last night to attend the annual meeting of the Cubans of New-York in commemoration of the uprising for independence on Oct. 10, 1868.

A band of drums, fifes, harps, and violins discoursed stirring and patriotic music while the enthusiastic crowd, with flashing dark eyes, passed up the aisles to their seats.

Many of the speakers addressed the audience in Spanish, and the few Americans present unable to understand the language at least were able to understand the tremendous applause that was awakened every time the word "patria" passed the speakers' lips.

President Fraga Opens the Meeting.

President Fraga of the New-York Club opened the meeting amid such a storm of applause that for several minutes he had to stand in silence and wait till the handclapping and shouting had subsided. The platform was decorated with Cuban flags and with pictures of José Martí and Gen. Carlos Manuel Cespedes, who was President of the Cuban Revolutionary Party of 1868-78.

Delegate T. Estrada Palma, the next speaker, the leading spirit of the Cuban party outside of Cuba, followed with a few remarks in English:

"It is a great pleasure," he said, "for me to express our feeling toward the American people for the sympathy they have shown us since the beginning of our trouble."

Senor Pierra's Speech.

Señor Pierra made the principal speech of the evening. It was in English, and it held the vast audience spellbound. He said:

A full statement of the grievances endured by the Cuban people during the last seventy-five years would fill a volume of no small size; but I shall detain you only a few minutes. I need no more than a quarter of an hour to show you the almost inconceivable extent to which Cuba has suffered and is now suffering under Spanish misrule and oppression.

During 300 years Cuba was absolutely neglected by Spain. Two centuries after the discovery of the island the population did not exceed 50,000 souls, and one century later it had only reached 175,000.

So long as Mexico and Peru were pouring their wealth into the Spanish Treasury, no attention was paid to Cuba by the metropolis, and as late as the latter part of last century so little was known in Madrid about the island that its name was confounded with that of its capital city, and official dispatches were sometimes addressed to the island of Havana. Was their knowledge of Cuba improved even when the island had been yielding many millions of revenue to the home Government? One fact will suffice to answer this question. In the rural ordinances, enacted for the island at Madrid in 1856, a reward was offered for the killing of lions, foxes, wolves, and other wild beasts of prey, animals which have never existed in Cuba, for the only wolves and other wild beasts of prey known to us there are the Spanish officials.

Up to the beginning of the present cenutry the Cuban people were as agricultural community, cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the World, except Spain, and producing scarcely enough to satisfy their ordinary wants. The ports of the island being closed to foreign commerce, and Spain offering only a limited market for the products of Cuba, there was nothing to stimulate the development of its agriculture. Intellectually, the great majority of the Cuban people lived almost in utter darkness. Public education was entirely neglected by the Government; there were no primary schools, and even as late as 1855 in towns of 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants not one was to be found. In 1851 the total amount appropriated for public instruction was only $29,326, and that very year Cuba was made to contribute over $9,000,000 to pay for the army and navy of Spain. Out of a total of over 100,000 children only 3,682 attended the public schools; that was their capacity.

Only a few years ago, in Havana, with 258,000 children had no more than two public schools, with accommodation for 136 children, and costing for teachers' salaries, rent of building, and other expenses the yearly sum of $780. Manzanillo, with 3,079 children, had four public schools, with an attendance of 185, their full capacity, at a yearly expense of $3,636 for salaries, rent of buildings, school material, &c. Las Tunas, with 3,297 children, had no schools, with 156 children, at an annual total cost of $1,160. The children of the well-to-do families were either educated at home or at private schools, at a cost entirely beyond the means of the lower classes of the population.

Cuba's Material Prosperity.

The material prosperity of Cuba began at the latter part of the first quarter of the present century. By royal decree of July 23, 1817, the Government of Spain relinquished the monopoly of the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, any by another royal decree of Feb. 10, 1818, the ports of the island were opened to foreign commerce. These two measures were followed by an extraordinary agricultural and commercial development, which has continued uninterrupted until lately. But Cuba is not indebted to the good will of Spain for those two beneficial reforms. They were due only to the care and solicitude of Don Francisco Arango, an eminent Cuban statesman and economist, who devoted his whole life to the service of his country. It was the work of many years of unremitting and persistent effort, and if he finally succeeded, it was because of his ability to convince the Spanish Government that the immediate result of the adoption of both measures would be a great increase in the revenue derived from the island by the mother country. This consideration, and not the welfare of Cuba, was the only motive of action on the part of Spain, and from that day to this no act of the Spanish Government has had any other object than to increase the revenue derived from the island, no matter at what cost to the latter. Nor is this all. While increasing the burdens to the extent of absorbing almost the whole net revenue of the country, Spain has invariably discouraged all those enterprises which might have attracted foreign capital and intelligence to Cuba, jealous and fearful of the influence that foreigners might exert in a colony which she intended to hold with an iron grasp in order to extort revenue from it at her pleasure.

But before presenting to you the final picture of Spanish economic and fiscal policy in Cuba, allow me briefly to refer to her political rule there.

The national Constitution adopted in 1812 declared that the American colonies were entitled to representation in the Cortes. It was a very restricted one, but at least the right was acknowledged, and Cuba sent two Deputies. When they reached Spain, however, the Constitution had already been overthrown by the most brutal and stupid of all the Bourbons, Ferdinand VII. It was restored in 1820, but for a short period only, and in 1836, Ferdinand having died in 1833, the Constitutional régime was again introduced, and Cuba sent the Deputies she was entitled to. They reached Spain, presented their credentials, and, after long delay, were coolly informed that they could not be admitted to a seat as the Cortes had passed a resolution to the effect that Cuba should not have representation, but that special laws would be enacted for the Government of the colony. We are yet waiting for those laws.

Up to that time the Cuban people was generally loyal to Spain. Thenceforward the Spanish Government had, if not an enemy, at least an opponent in every intelligent Cuban, and the antagonism was intensified and deepened by the policy adopted by the rulers of the island a few years beofre, and then very diligently pursued for the purpose of creating a division between the resident Spaniards and the Cubans, a policy so effectively described by Gen. Tacon that social intercourse between those two elements of the population almost ceased. Increasing discontent was met by sterner measures of repression, accompanied all the time by heavier and more galling taxation. Until the year 1878 the country was under a reign of terror beyond all exaggeration. On the merest suspicion men were imprisoned, and, without even the show of a trial, were executed or deported to the penal colonies of Africa for ten, nineen, or twenty years, and their estates confiscated.

The following royal decree, issued on March 28, 1825, and not yet revoked, will give an idea of the powers conferred upon the Captain General by the home Government:

"His Majesty, the King, our lord, desiring to obviate the inconveniences which might result in extraordinary cases from a division of command, and from the interference of powers and prerogatives of the respective officers; for the important end of preserving in that precious island his legitimate sovereign authority and public tranquillity through proper means, has resolved, in accordance with the opinion of his Council of Ministers, to give to your Excellency the full authority, bestowing upon you all the powers which by the royal ordinances are granted to the Governors of besieged cities. In consequence of this his Majesty gives to your Excellency the most complete and unbounded power, not only to send away from the island any persons in office, whatever he their occupation, rank, class, or condition, whose continuance therein your Excellency may deem injurious, or whose conduct, public or private, may alarm you, replacing them with persons faithful to his Majesty, and deserving of all the confidence of your Excellency; but also to suspend the execution of any order whatsoever, or any general provision made concerning any branch of the administration as your Excellency may think most suitable to the royal service."

The instructions given to the Captain General when leaving for Cuba were very simple and very concise: "Do as you please, but keep the peace, increase the revenue, and make a place for all those we may send there."

In 1865 the political atmosphere became so heavy and threatening that the Spanish Government consented to and directed the election of Commissioners who should proceed to Spain to report about the general condition of the island, and to recommend such political and administrative reforms as they might deem advisable. Sixteen of the most eminent Cubans were elected, and together with the Commissioners appointed by the Government they met at Madrid the following year. The whole proceeding was a mere farce. A series of questions were submitted to them, and they were most carefully considered and answered. Upon this having been accomplished the Commissioners were discharged. Was anything done by the Spanish Government? Yes; the taxes were increased, and the report and recommendations were consigned to the archives, there to be forever forgotten. That was all, and it was enough. It filled to the brim the cup of Cuban patience and suffering, and the standard of revolt was raised on the 10th day of October, 1868. The war lasted for ten long years at a cost to the country of over $1,000,000,000 and thousands of lives, while over 150,000 Spanish soldiers left their bones to fertilize the Cuban fields. To Spain the war cost no money; all was paid by Cuba.

Spain's Big Standing Army.

During the whole period Spain maintained there an army of from sixty to seventy thousand regular soldiers, as many volunteers, and some fifty war vessels. Seeing that she could not subdue the revolution by the force of arms, she resorted to treachery, and selected Gen. Martinez Campos as her instrument. He came to Cuba, and after several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in obtaining a hearing from some of the principal leaders. He promised them in the name of Spain and upon his word of honor various important reforms, and the revolutionists agreed to lay down their arms. What did Spain do? She allowed Cuba to send a few Deputies to the Cortes, who, for sixteen years, vainly protested against Spanish misrule, and as vainly demanded self-government as the only means of saving the country. Their protests were heard with indifference and their demands treated with derision. Finally, one day Senor Maura unexpectedly came forward with the proposal of a new system of government for the colony, and later Senor Abarzuza, with the same absurdity, revised and enlarged. Had I not read the official text of the law, I should have refused to believe that a sane man could have drafted and offered it as a system of self-government. It is no more than a Council of administration, composed of thirty members, of which fifteen are elected by the people and fifteen appointed by the Government of Spain, presided over by the Captain General, who has the casting vote, the veto power, and the most extraordinary and absurd power of suspending from their functions, at any time and without thereby invalidating the proceedings of the Council, such members as he might deem obnoxious. In other words, the Government could, whenever it chose to do so, produce an artificial majority. Yet this was not considered a sufficient safeguard, and it is further provided that the decisions of the Council shall not be valid until submitted to and approved by the Cortes. Nor is this all. The Council has power only to prepare the estimates of expenditure and to recommend the appropriation for internal improvements; the other estimates and appropriations, and specially those of the army and navy, are to be prepared and recommended to the Cortes, as heretofore, by the Minister for the Colonies. That is what Senor Abarzuza called self-government.

The news of the scheme was received in Cuba with indignation, and justly so, for such a proposition was not only an insult, but a most provoking mockery. Its acceptance by the Cuban people would have placed their destinies more firmly in the hands of the Spanish Government, and their resentment was extended and intensified when it was discovered that the immediate object of the plan was to raise a loan of $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 for the Spanish Treasury with the guarantee of Cuba, a guarantee which she could not give without having some apparent representation, and which the Government would have easily secured by suspending such members of the Council as opposed it, thus creating a favorable majority.

Under the circumstances there was no alternative for the Cuban people but to shoulder their rifles, grasp their machetes, and fight for their rights, their freedom, and their independence from a race of tyrants whose bad faith, rapacity, and insolence have no limit and know no bounds.

And now let me present to you another picture of Spanish rule in Cuba.

The annual budget of the island, that is, the annual estimate of revenue and expenditure, is as follows:

Revenue, in round numbers	$25,000,000
Expenditures, in round numbers	27,000,000
Apparent deficit	2,000,000
Real deficit	$3,000,000 to 10,000,000

Not because the estimated revenue is not collected, but because the estimated expenditures are increased.

The sources whence the revenue is derived are a matter of no importance except from a scientific point of view, but I am sure that a brief analysis of the expenditures will not fail to interest you.

In the first place we find an item of $10,500,000 for interest on the national debt of Spain. Following in importance we have an item of $6,900,000 for the army and navy. Then an item of $4,036,000 salaries for civil employes. Next an item of $2,200,000 for pensions to retired military, civil, and judicial officials or their widows. Then an item of $995,000 for the judicial and $708,000 for the Treasury Department. Next an item of $588,000 for internal improvements; that is, for the construction and repairs of roads, of public buildings, of telegraph lines, for harbor improvements, sanitary works, lighthouse expenses, &c. Finally, an item of $182,200 for the higher education, as follows: $127,650 for the University of Havana, $16,800 for the school for land surveyors, mercantile professors, naval studies, &c.; $6,550 for the School of Design, Painting, and Sculpture; $15,000 for the Normal School, and $16,800 for material for the establishments.

We find, therefore, that in a yearly expenditure of over $34,000,000 only the insignificant sum of $588,000 is devoted to works of public utility and $182,200 to higher education. There is not one cent applied to primary public education. This is taken care of by the municipalities, whose revenue, owing to the fact that the General Government exhausts all the sources of wealth which they could derive a moderate one, is so exceedingly limited that they have scarcely enough to meet the most urgent needs, and public instruction remains almost entirely neglected.

Heavy Burden of Taxation.

You may well suppose that for a country with 1,600,000 inhabitants an annual taxation of $24,000,000 to $26,000,000 is indeed a heavy burden; but this does not by any means represent the drainage to which the resources of the island are subjected under the Spanish Government. For every dollar which goes into the Treasury at least another dollar is stolen by the officials. Take, for instance, the item of custom duties. They yield per annum some $12,000,000; but any one who is familiar with the Custom House business in Cuba will tell you that some years no more than 40 per cent. of the dutiable goods imported into the island has been declared, the remaining 60 per cent. having been smuggled, and the duties thereon divided between the importer and the officials in the following proportion: Forty per cent. to the importer, 40 per cent. to the Collector and Appraisers, and 20 per cent. to the minor officials. In all the other branches of the revenue the same system prevails. Instead, therefore, of $24,000,000 or $26,000,000, we have $48,000,000 or $50,000,000. Yet this is not all; for as a result of the policy adopted by the Government creating the division to which I have already alluded between the Spanish and native elements of the population, the great majority of the Spaniards only come to Cuba to make a fortune, and as soon as this is accomplished they return to Spain, carrying with them every cent they have earned and leaving behind not even a memento of their residence in the island. In the good times from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 were so taken away from Cuba every year. Adding the various items, we obtain a total of some $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 as the cost to the people of Cuba of the paternal Government of Spain.

I leave it to you to say whether the people of Cuba are justified or not in fighting against such a Government, and whether they deserve or not the sympathy of the whole civilized world in their struggle for right, freedom, and independence.

Prominent Cubans Present.

Among those on the platform were Lawson N. Fuller and S. P. C. Henriques, ex-United States Consul to Cardenas, Cuba. Benjamin Gouerra, Francisco Cisneros, and the Secretary and President of the José Martí Club, and numerous other prominent Cubans in New-York City were present. In the audience was noticed also Señor Ramrez, who represents the Las Nooveda-das newspaper, which is the organ of the Spanish Government in this city.

José Martí's widow and her son sat in the body of the hall. Enrique Trujillo, editor of the Cuban paper El Porvenir, made a speech in Spanish. He spoke with eloquence of the future of Cuba, and described with such passionate declamation the present condition of the Cubans that the women in the audience wept aloud, and the men rose to their feet and shook their fists and waved their hats.

Patriot Sanguily Welcomed.

Gen. Manuel Sanguily, whose brother is at present languishing in a prison cell in José, Havana, suspected of taking part in the revolution, was the next speaker. The Chairman introduced him as a "man of inflexible patriotism and devoted love for Cuba." He spoke for forty minutes, amid almost incessant applause. He said it was impossible for the Cubans to go on suffering day after day, year after year, in the hope of promises which never materialized.

One of the most interested women in the audience was Señora Aguero y Ricardo, who a few months ago carried arms in a trunk and bullets sewed up in the lining of her dress to the field of the insurgents.

Rafael Navarro spoke in English.

"The present revolution," he said, "is merely a resumption of the hostilities suspended by mutual agreement in 1878." The meeting broke up at a late hour, and the people poured out into Fifth Avenue, and continued talking excitedly on the sidewalk for another thirty minutes. The tendency to applaud every sentence of every speech made the meeting very long, but there were no signs of fatigue in the audience or the speakers.

A Bostonian Rebuke.

From The Boston Transcript.

He came in and demanded, "I want your address." He was told that he had quite enough of that article already. Hence his precipitant retirement, with something on his face that nearly approximated a blush.

NEW TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

Railway Presidents Practically Adopt the Depew-Ingalls Plan.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CLAUSE

The Board of Governors Authorized to Offer Rewards for the Detection of Violations of the Law.

After nearly seven hours of discussion yesterday the Presidents of the Eastern Trunk Lines and their Western connections managed to get the new traffic agreement into such shape that it received the unanimous approval of the representatives of all of the roads concerned. The document was thereupon referred back to a committee for proper arrangement and final engrossing. It will come before the Presidents again, the latter part of this month.

There were no radical changes in the agreement made at the meeting yesterday. Each of the twenty-five or more sections was considered carefully, and a few important and several minor amendments were made. In some instances two or three sections which related practically to the same subject were condensed into one. As regards its essential features, the plan remains about the same as when it first left the hands of the Depew-Ingalls committee. Nearly all of the changes made relate to matters of detail.

The most important amendment was the insertion of a clause directing that the Board of Governors shall act in harmony with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and empowering the board to offer suitable rewards for information that will lead to the detection and punishment of any violations of the interstate commerce law.

The agreement was further altered so as to constitute the Presidents themselves a Board of Appeal in matters relating to standard, freight, and passengers rates.

A provision was inserted that each member of the association shall deposit with the Treasurer $50,000 within twenty days after the agreement becomes operative, and provision was made for receiving into the association one or more additional railway systems. This leaves the door open for two or three rather backward lines which operate in the Trunk Line territory.

Should this agreement become operative it will create a Joint Traffic Association possessing greater powers than ever before were intrusted to a central body of railway managers. A board of nine governors will have absolute control of the making and the maintenance of rates for the sixteen roads which are parties to the agreement. Each of the following-named railway systems will have one representative in the board:

Vanderbilt System—New-York Central, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Michigan Central, West Shore, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Railroad lines.

Grand Trunk System—Grand Trunk Railway, New-York, Ontario and Western.

Erie Railway lines.

Baltimore and Ohio System—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

Lackawanna.

Chesapeake and Ohio.

Lehigh Valley.

Wabash Railway.

Provision is made for a Board of Arbitration, and each road binds itself to submit whatever grievances it may have to the arbitrators, whose decision shall be final. For the purpose of giving the new association cohesive strength it is provided that each railroad shall pay into the common treasury monthly 1 per cent. of its gross earnings after the first payment of $50,000. The fund thus created is ostensibly for the maintenance and expenses of the association. Actually the payments made by each railroad company will be credited to that company, and out of the balance to each company's credit the Board of Governors have the power to deduct such fines as any company violating the terms of the agreement may incur. The governors are restricted as to the amount of any fine they may desire to impose, the maximum penalty being fixed at $5,000.

The Board of Governors is empowered to appoint three Commissioners, who will be the executive officers of the association. The board is invested with power to establish rates, fares, and rules for the government of the association, and its schedules of freight rates—applying to both east-bound and west-bound traffic—shall be effective over all classes of freight, except coal, petroleum, iron ore, and a very few other articles. The governors are to have control of the fast freight lines and of the soliciting agents, and they have power to establish joint agencies for freight and passenger business. Provision is also made in the agreement for the establishment of a railway clearing house, through the medium of which a system of settlements between the several roads may be put into operation.

George F. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania lines, presided over yesterday's meeting, and after the adjournment he authorized Secretary Hoyt to issue the following official announcement: "The proposed traffic agreement as revised and amended by the Committee of Ten appointed by the Presidents Sept. 20 was considered in detail by the Presidents to-day and further amended by them. It was thereupon referred back to the Committee of Ten with a further power of rearrangement of articles and sections, and will be finally considered by the Presidents at a further meeting to be hereafter appointed."

Following is the Committee of Ten to which the agreement is referred for final adjustment: Horace J. Hayden, E. B. Thomas, L. J. Seargeant, Oscar G. Murray, D. S. Gray, J. B. Garrett, C. M. Hays, and Vice President Duncan of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

It is expected that the next meeting of the Presidents will be called for the 30th or the 31st of this month. In the meantime the agreement will be submitted to the Boards of Directors of the several roads, and doubtless all of the Trunk Line Presidents will be authorized to take final action on the measure when they reassemble in the Trunk Line Association offices.

The meeting yesterday was a very large one. The New-York Central system was represented by Chauncey M. Depew, President; Horace J. Hayden, Vice President, and George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent; the Pennsylvania system by George B. Roberts, President; Frank Thomson, First Vice President; James McCrea, First Vice President of the lines west of Pittsburg; W. H. Joyce, General Freight Agent, and J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent; Grand Trunk system by L. J. Seargeant, General Manager, and W. J. Spicer, Traffic Manager; the Erie Railway by G. G. Cochran, Traffic Manager; Chesapeake and Ohio and the "Big Four" system by Melville E. Ingalls, President, and Oscar G. Murray, Vice President; West Shore by J. D. Layng, General Manager, and Percy R. Todd, Traffic Manager; the Lake Shore by D. W. Caldwell, President; Baltimore and Ohio by Charles F. Mayer, President; Orland Smith and C. K. Lord, Vice Presidents, and Frank Harriott, Traffic Manager.

Joseph S. Harris, President, and B. H. Ball, General Freight Agent, represented the Reading system, and other railroads interested were represented as follows: Jersey Central by J. Lowrie Bell, General Traffic Manager; Lehigh Valley by E. P. Wilbur, President, and J. B. Garrett, Vice President; Ontario and Western by T. P. Fowler, President; Michigan Central by H. B. Ledyard, President; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis by S. R. Callaway, President; the Wabash by O. D. Ashley, President, and the Lackawanna by Samuel Sloan, President, and B. A. Hegeman, Traffic Manager.

WESTERN RATE TROUBLES.

But Little Change in the Deplorable Situation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—There is but little change in the sensational situation now existing in Western freight affairs. Chairman Midgely is utterly unable to cope with the offending lines, and many of them, displeased with the wording of some of the circulars sent out on the subject, refuse to pay attention to the note of warning which he sounded. It was rumored to-day that the Union Pacific and Wabash had put in a secret cut to Kansas City on fifth-class freights of 10 cents, and of 33 cents from there to Colorado points, but no tariff to this effect has yet been promulgated.

A physical pool may be formed by the St. Paul-Chicago lines at a meeting set for to-morrow. There will, of course, in this case be no money penalty, the basis of the pool being a division of traffic. It has been found hard in the past for passenger representatives to form a pool of this kind which will prove satisfactory to all concerned, and this trial will probably prove no exception to the rule. In case no pool is formed, it is believed the rate, which is on the tariff list as $11.50, will remain at $6, where it practically is now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The Traffic Association has taken up one specific feature of the freight problem, and in another week or ten days will place itself on record regarding it. This is the fight now being carried on by various railroad companies for Utah's business.

Traffic Manager Curtis stated yesterday that he meant business in going to the bottom of the Utah trouble, and he was working with a full office staff under general directions from the association's Executive Committee toward that end. "The Chicago papers," Mr. Curtis remarked incidentally, "always stand up for Chicago, and they are down upon the Southern Pacific because the present transcontinental rate adjustment, as engineered by the Southern Pacific, has virtually sidetracked Chicago. That is, the rates from Chicago to California are no cheaper than those from New-York, and the Chicago merchant, though so much nearer the West, has no better chance than the Eastern seaboard shipper for our business. By lowering rates out of here, and thus putting San Francisco on an equal footing for the Utah business in fighting against the Eastern competitors, the Southern Pacific can accomplish much for California manufacturers.

"We are trying to bring the other companies in the coveted territory to view the proposition in the same light as the Southern Pacific does. Those are the Union Pacific, Rio Grande Western, and other Missouri River lines leading into Utah in connection with them. There will be a meeting of those lines in Salt Lake City the latter part of this month, when a specially prepared tariff will be submitted."

Sale of a Street Railroad.

The North and East River Railway Company was sold yesterday at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom by R. V. Harnett & Co., under foreclosure proceedings. The property offered consisted of the railroad, equipment, and all other real and personal property, franchises, &c. The route of the road is from South and Fulton Streets, at the Fulton Ferry house, running thence through and along Fulton Street, to West Street, to Cortlandt Street. Also on West Street, running to Chambers Street. The suit was brought by William W. Flanagan, as Trustee, against the company.

John H. O'Rourke, a contractor, was the only bidder, and he purchased the road on his first bid of $50,000. Mr. O'Rourke since the completion of the road in 1890 has gradually been acquiring the bonds, and owns at the present time over nine-tenths of those securities.

Another Fast Boston Express.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Arrangements are completed for the addition of the fastest express between Boston and New-York. It will be added to the service of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad next Monday, and will make the distance in five hours. It will make its first stop in Middletown, being the first regular train ever run through New-Haven without stopping. Superintendent Ostrander of the Air Line Division said to-day that 225 men were now employed in rebuilding the Air Line between here and Middletown for the new express trains which will be run over the Consolidated Road. There will be no increase of fare on the new train, as there is on the other Boston flier, the Bay State Express.

Scarcity of Freight Cars.

With regard to the impending scarcity of freight cars with which to move the great grain crop eastward, a dispatch from Chicago says: "At the present rate not an Eastern line out of Chicago will have extra cars by Oct. 20. None of them now has enough to supply the demands in the East."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Terre Haute and Mississippi River Company, which proposes to build a road from Terre Haute to a point on the Wabash River in Sullivan County, Ind., has filed articles of incorporation. The road is to be twenty-eight miles in length.

—Application has been made for a receiver for the South Jersey Electric Railway Company of Point Pleasure, N. J. The liabilities of the company are over $100,000.

—Surveyors are at work laying out the course to be taken by the trolley road which is to be built between Elizabeth and Summit, N. J.

—J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in town yesterday.

A Brace of Down-East Stories.

From The Bangor (Me.) News.

Old Mr. B., who lived in Bangor several years ago, was called "very close," but, grasping as he was, he never would accept intoxicating liquor of any kind. One day he was asked to drink with several of his neighbors at the village store, where drinks were sold at 10 cents each. "No, I thank ye," he replied; "I never drink, gentlemen. But, if it's all the same to you, I'll take a gimlet instead."

A village pastor had invited all the people of the parish to contribute something for a mammoth "grap-bag," and a most varied collection of goods was gathered. On the second evening of the fair, a respectable citizen of the town, imbued with the spirit of doing good in the church, paid the fee and grabbed. A crowd collected about him, all anxious to see what he had drawn. He found he had a note, with this inscription:

GOOD FOR ONE GRAVE.
Dug any time during the ensuing year.
JOHN SPADER.

The village gravedigger had put in his gift with the rest, and the respectable citizen had chanced upon an unusual bargain.

The Vanished Descriptive Poem.

From The Philadelphia Citizen.

It may be fanciful to attempt to trace a connection between the rarity of the meditative mood among readers, and the prevalence of short poems among writers, but certainly there is a falling off in long poems on the aspects of nature. It would be a brave Wordsworth who to-day would write an excursion and expect to have it read in the moments of leisure accorded to the normal man or woman. Somebody would read it in order to write a review of it—a short review that one could read while waiting to start on an expedition for enjoying nature, but very few other people would. We are so used to the transient and the various, we can go so quickly from one aspect to another, that we demand that our poets shall give us an impression, not a description; or, we have so completely ushered into the quietest scenes the presence of contest, effort, and attainment, that we insist on some human suggestion or some dramatic contrast within the limits of so-called poetry of nature. Our poets have realized that there is scant time for addresses and odes to the mighty manifestations of creative force, and content themselves with the reflection of a fleeting mood caught in a couch lines, and fixed on the page of a magazine.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
(POTTERY AND GLASS DEP'T—3d Floor.)

We are daily receiving importations of Richly Cut Glass, Fine Pottery, Bric-a-Brac and choice bits of Ceramics appropriate for Wedding Presents.

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BEAT REY DEL CARRERES

Handspring Was in Front of Him in the Billow Stakes.

PEACEMAKER WON THE BAYSHORE

Riley Grannan Was Again in Evidence in the Betting Ring—Adelbert Won from Captive.

A larger crowd than usual was at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon to see a very good lot of races decided over a good track.

The feature of the day's sport was the running of the Billow Stakes for all ages, at six furlongs, in which Rey del Carreres, with 140 pounds up, was beaten after a hard race by President Dwyer's colt Handspring, the fast but unlucky youngster that most people thought would surely win the Coney Island Futurity. In spite of the heavy weight that the Californian had to carry, he was made a strong favorite for the race. Riley Grannan argued, however, that he could not give Handspring thirty-five pounds and a beating. His point was that Handspring was as near to first-class as any horse out this year, and that he had all the best of the weights, as two-year-olds do, at this season of the year. So Grannan bet $1,000 at a time with every bookmaker that would take it on the Dwyer colt. He got the money, as Handspring won, but the careful observers of the race do not at all agree that his argument was correct.

Handspring got quite a bit the best of a ragged start, and Rey del Carreres, who for one was a trifle slow in getting away, had to be punched quite a bit in the first furlong to catch the Dwyer youngster. But he did it, and at the end of the first furlong, run in 0:12 1-5, he was in the lead. Then he raced on, and opened up a gap of nearly three lengths, by which margin he led when the horses passed the half-mile post. Handspring was about the same distance in front of Hawarden and Rubicon, who were running head and head.

In the run through the stretch the weight began to tell on the California sprinter, and at the five-furlong post his lead was reduced to a half length. Then followed a whipping and hard-ridden finish, Handspring finally getting home a neck in front of Rey del Carreres. The latter was certainly ridden all out by Taral, and Handspring also appeared to have been "all out." It is here that the critics disagree, some holding that Handspring had a lot left, and could have won in even faster time had it been necessary, though 1:14½ is very fast time for the Brooklyn track, with its two turns. The Carreres people hold that the poor start beat their horse, because Taral had to drive him so hard at the start, and so took that much out of his speed at the finish, when the heavy weight is considered.

Both horses ran good races. Handspring seems to have got around to his Spring form again. He must be good to beat Carreres, for the latter is as good a sprinter as has been seen in years.

Mr. Richard Croker watched the race in company with "Lucky" Baldwin, owner of the colt. After the race it was announced semi-officially that Mr. Baldwin had practically decided to allow Carreres to go to England with Mr. Croker's string of horses. Mr. Croker, who cannot buy the horse, wants to lease his running qualities, and negotiations to that end are pending. If not consummated, the horse will probably be held in quadripartnership for his English campaign, which is certainly decided on.

Mr Croker has added Sir Excess to his string of racers, and $10,000 is the price alleged to have been paid for him, but paddock gossip says that is fancy prices on horses. The racing gossips have it, too, that Mr. Croker is certain to be a bidder on Requital when former Assemblyman David Gideon sells his stable at auction to-morrow morning, and that Requital will have an English campaign if he can be shipped with Sir Excess ten days hence.

The talk about the English campaign of American owners next year continues. Pierre Lorillard will certainly go. Mr. Croker will be there. Foxhall Keene has a number of youngsters in training at Belmont. He is to ship five of his best yearlings on Nov. 15, and may take Henry of Navarre over for a try against the English cracks. His performance in the Municipal Handicap at a mile and three-quarters at Morris Park will settle his fate as to the English journey, it is said.

To return to American racing. After the excitement over Rey del Carreres's defeat had abated somewhat, a half-dozen horses went to the post in the Bayshore Stakes at a mile. Discount, Arapahoe, and Peacemaker were about equal choices, and the plungers had a good chance to back their fancy at remunerative odds. Those who followed "Pittsburg Phil" and played Peacemaker got the money. Those who followed Riley Grannan and backed Discount were blue, for they saw their horse finish absolutely last and never run as if he had a particle of his old speed.

Wernberg was a wild horse, and led the procession for five furlongs very cleverly. Then he began to fall back, and Peacemaker and Arapahoe moved up. It was a ding-dong finish the pair had between them, though Arapahoe quit just at the end and gave Peacemaker a safe and apparently easy victory by a length and a half. Sir Francis came strong at the end and beat Wernberg out for the third money. Discount and Pepper were "also rans" all through the race.

Cash Day and Bloomer, respective favorites for the last two races, won them very handily, and sent the plungers home in the best of humor.

The races to-morrow will begin at 2:15, so as to allow people who take the 2 o'clock train over the Culver route to get there in time for the first race.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Runover, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., by Hanover—Alice May, 109 pounds, ... (Reiff)
2—Hamilton II., Marcus Daly's blk. c., 112 (Taral)
3—Mr. Reel, J. E. Kittson's ch. c., 112 ..... (Sima)
4—Tremargo, 112.
5—Signora, 109.
6—Bon Ami, 112.
7—Eliza Belle, 109.
8—E. Ball, 109.
9—King Hero, 112.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Runover	1—2	12—1..Bon Ami....	4—1
6—5..Hamilton II.	1—2	60—1..Eliza Belle	20—1
15—1..Mr. Reel	3—1	60—1..Eliza Belle	20—1
40—1..Tremargo	15—1	60—1..King Hero..	20—1
10—1..Signora	3—1		

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Heavy Handicap for all ages; guaranteed value $850, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6 years, by Macduff—Adele, 119 pounds ..... (Sims)
2—Captive, P. Dufne's ch. c., 2, 104 ..... (Griffin)
3—Buckrene, F. Burlew's ch. c., 4, 127 ..... (McCafferty)
4—Stonenellie, 4, 109.
5—Melba, 5, 95.
6—Agitator, 3, 120.
7—Integrity, 5, 108.
8—Mirage, 3, 110.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Adelbert	2—1	7—1..Melba	2—1
8—5..Captive	1—2	6—1..Agitator	2—1
5—1..Buckrene	8—5	20—1..Integrity	8—1
20—1..Stonenellie ..	6—1	15—1..Mirage	6—1

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Billow Stakes, for all ages; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 2 years, by Hanover-My Favorite, 105 pounds..(Perkins)
2—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 3, 140 ..... (Taral)
3—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 3, 119 ..... (Midgley)
4—Hawarden, 3, 104.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Handspring ..	1—8	6—1..Rubicon	6—5
3—5..Rey del Car..	1—5	15—1..Hawarden ...	5—1

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42½. No bid for the winner.

1—Peacemaker, Gougacres Stable's b. g., 4 years, by Onondaga-Jocose, 105 pounds, $2,000 ..... (Hamilton)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. f., 4, 98, $1,400 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Sir Francis, Marcus Daly's ch. g., 94, $1,000. ..... (Nostrand)
4—Wernberg, 4, 104.
5—Pepper, 3, 103.
6—Discount, 4, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Peacemaker ..	7—5	5—1..Wernberg	3—5
3—1..Arapahoe	4—5	8—1..Pepper	3—1
7—1..Sir Francis....	2—1	2—1..Discount	7—10

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1.59. No bid for the winner.

1—Cash Day, C. H. Carmichael's br. c., 4 years, by Strathmore-Dawn of Day, 110 pounds, $2,600 ..... (Doggett)
2—B

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements and skilled table. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys limited to 100 for cozy, magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philadelphia, Balt., and Washington; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be so converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 48 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 69 feet 6 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Collegiate School,—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $10 upward. Mme. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Teachers.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE. Box 160 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn's Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

No Extra Charge

Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient

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Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

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Pay Nothing Extra to Boy

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 26th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON. Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF,)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure — general comfort — thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from this month; rentals by the year only.
Also a furnished apartment with fine Park view and well adapted for small receptions. Family going to Europe.

SELECT PATRONAGE.
HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.
THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each. As required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective plating, to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If in trial the vessels develop and maintain as aforesaid an average speed of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) to exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel upon which he bids is to be constructed. In case of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake to build both vessels. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and their machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Proposals are divided into two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 2—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans, as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or for both under each of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security at the time fixed in his proposal. Said amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received, at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1896, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Proposals will be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to Acting Commissary of Subsistence fresh beef to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of posts, respectively. For supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 15, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 69 Whitehall St., New-York, August 26, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, October 15, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing January 1, 1896, viz.: Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Penn.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. Proposals will be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to Acting Commissary of Subsistence fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals to be opened October 15, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates.
J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C., G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING a centrifugal pumping plant for Granite Dry Dock at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Centrifugal Pumping Plant, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," will be received at this bureau until 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves as to the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check of two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF, FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Sept. 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard and Naval Observatory," to be opened Oct. 15, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 15, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of woolen socks, blue flannel, evaporated apples and peaches, prunes, green coffee, tea, sugar, salt pork, salt beef, cap leathers, dress canvas, ribbon, rubber life belts, hose, fire grenades, pad-locks, and buckets. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.—October 5, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of brass rod, bristles, paraffine oil, forgings, and castings, and at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., ten three-arm protractors. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL station, Key West, Fla.—October 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 8,000 tons bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N. o11-2aw2wF

IT STANDS TO REASON

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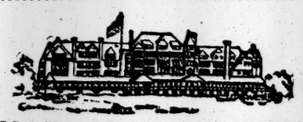

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Judicial Majority Decisions.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

As a rule, our Circuit Judges are as able and honest as the Justices of our Supreme Court, and "thereby hangs a tale." At first glance it seems that it is a very good plan to have three Justices on the Supreme Court bench, so as to insure a majority decision in case of a division; and that if the number is increased it should be to five, so as to insure a like result in a similar contingency. But there is much in the argument in favor of having four Justices of the Supreme Court. A little examination of the subject will show that a real majority decision is not always secured on a division of a Supreme Court having either three or five members.

Examine, for instance, a division decision of a Supreme Court of three, which would be, of course, two to one. On the face of it that would be a majority decision. But we have admitted that the Circuit Judges are the equals in learning and integrity of the Supreme Court Justices; if the majority agree with the decision of the Circuit Judge in a case appealed to the Supreme Court, it will be three against one; on the other hand, if the dissenting Justice agrees with the Circuit Judge it will be really two to two, though the decision of the two concurring Justices would stand.

The same suppositions apply with equal force to a Supreme Court of five members. With four Justices on the Supreme Court bench, however, a division, while ostensibly two to two, would really be three to two, for two would sustain the decision of the Circuit Judge, which would make three for that side of the case, while only two would uphold the other, and the decision of the Circuit Judge would stand.

Crime Increasing in Boston.

From The Boston Traveler.

Crime is steadily on the increase in this city, despite the efforts of the police. No better evidence of this can be found than in Clerk Fred Ingalls's report of the number of cases disposed of in the city's Criminal Court from Sept. 30, 1894, to Oct. 1 of this year. Clerk Ingalls has handled something like 45,000 cases the last year, of which 26,957 were warrants issued on various criminal charges. The previous year 25,489 warrants were issued. The report shows an alarming increase in drunkenness. There were 1,020 more inebriates called to account this year than in the preceding one. The year has been marked by 12 murder cases, 9 manslaughters, 88 robberies, 61 forgeries, 307 burglaries, 1,654 assaults, and 17,240 cases of drunkenness.

Open Bars in Herkimer Village.

From The Watertown Reunion.

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who visited various parts of Herkimer County on Sunday, found open bars in Herkimer village

WORTH OUT FOR WURSTER

Brooklyn's Republican "Boss" Passes the Word to Lieutenants.

WELLES'S NET FOR THE POLICEMEN

Undisguised Use of Offices in Brooklyn to Strengthen Republican Chances—A Prospect of "Knifing."

As the week passes, it becomes more and more apparent to every one that ex-Senator Jacob Worth is working hand in glove with Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster, and is using every influence he commands to secure the election of the latter as Mayor of Brooklyn.

No stone will be left unturned by the Republican "boss" to accomplish that end, and Commissioner Wurster's friends are boasting that Worth is with him. The word has been passed to every one of Worth's lieutenants to work for Wurster, and it is being obeyed. The Republican "boss" himself may be seen at any hour during the day in the vicinity of the county Hall of Records, "button-holing" politicians and ward leaders whom he wants to throw their full strength to Wurster.

Hugo Hirsh, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice, is also to be seen in the same neighborhood pulling wires for himself and Wurster.

There never before was such an undisguised manipulation of the police force for a candidate as that which Police Commissioner Welles is working for Fire Commissioner Wurster, and Democrats are becoming indignant about it. Mayor Schieren, who has always made great profession of respect for the proprieties of official duty, must be aware of what his Police Commissioner is doing; yet he has not once raised his hand in protest.

For a long time there were many vacancies among the Sergeants, and a number of Sergeants were compelled to perform extra duty. In some precincts, where there should have been four Sergeants, there were only three, and the result was that the city was not properly policed. Commissioner Welles for several months had an idea that he would make an excellent successor to Mayor Schieren, and, it is said, it was with a hope that the Republican Captains in the force would advance his ambition that he made the sudden and wholesale transfer of Captains several months ago.

Commissioner Welles confided his aspirations to Register Granville W. Harman, who agreed to look after his political interests, but Register Harman learned that Commissioner Welles was not as strong politically as he imagined, and that his nomination for Mayor was hopeless. This was a great disappointment to Commissioner Welles, but Register Harman advised him to remain in the race until the last moment, when he might be able to make a deal with the successful competitor by which he could at least retain his position in the Mayor's Cabinet.

Register Harman is the Republican "boss" of the Sixth Ward, and he got all the Republican ward delegates in that ward in line for Police Commissioner Welles. They went to the City Convention pledged to vote for the Police Commissioner for Mayor, but when the contest was narrowed down to Bryant and Wurster, Register Harman threw the whole strength of his ward, 2,057 votes, to Wurster, and turned the tide for the Fire Commissioner, whose nomination was then assured.

It is said that when the sun rose on the following morning Police Commissioner Welles had the assurance of Fire Commissioner Wurster that if the election was carried by the Republicans he would be his own successor as Commissioner of Police.

Commissioner Welles has since been unusually active in filling the many vacancies in the Police Department which he should have filled long ago. He appointed twenty-three new Sergeants Tuesday, twenty-six Roundsmen Wednesday, and yesterday he added four more members to the force and announced that next week he would appoint fifty more policemen.

In an address to the twenty-three new Sergeants Tuesday Police Commissioner Welles reminded them that during his term of office he had appointed one Police Superintendent, three Inspectors, and six Captains, and that he had sent five Sergeants to take command of precincts, besides appointing a number of Sergeants and Roundsmen. He omitted mention of the fact that in the appointment of commanding officers he has been careful to select only good Republicans. He has also promoted thirty-eight men to the rank of Sergeant and fifty-two to the grade of Roundsmen. His little speech was intended, it is believed, to give the Sergeants to understand that he was looking out for himself and the Republican Party in this campaign, and that any "pernicious activity" in his interest on their part would not bring them into disfavor.

Fire Commissioner Wurster's enemies in his own party are saying that he secured his nomination largely by bribery; that he promised many positions in the Fire Department to different wards in the city, and that if he attempts to carry out his promises to those who voted for him in the City Convention the Brooklyn Fire Department will be increased before election to three times the number of men for whom there is an appropriation. It is said that some very plausible excuses will have to be framed soon to prevent a wholesale knifing election day of the Fire Commissioner to disappointed candidates for the Fire Department.

Republican politicians are afraid that the injunction issued by Justice Gaynor, restraining Park Commissioner Squier from acquiring 500 acres of land in Queens County for city parks at an expense of $1,500,000, is going to injure the Republican ticket. The property for which Commissioner Squier wanted to pay $1,500,000 is a narrow strip about four miles in length, situated four miles beyond the city limits along the line of Myrtle Avenue. It is not in Brooklyn, and it never will be. It is not worth a third of the sum Commissioner Squier wants to pay for it, real estate dealers say, and it is taxable by Queens County. It may also be cut up with streets if the Queens County authorities so decide, and there is no excuse for such a transaction. Democrats declare, except to accomplish a financial deal by which the City of Brooklyn will be shamefully defrauded.

Parks are needed in the Eastern District, which is practically without one, and in the East New-York section of the city the only grounds at all approaching parks are cemeteries. Yet Park Commissioner Squier would have a park in the middle of an adjoining county.

It is thought that voters in the Eastern District will manifest the resentment of this policy at the polls, and that a great many Republican votes will, consequently, be given to the Democratic candidates.

Commissioner Wurster's letter of acceptance will be made public to-day, and he will also resign his present office, Deputy Commissioner Barrow will succeed him.

The Campaign Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met last evening at 198 Montague Street, and organized for the campaign. There are forty members. A. Augustus Healy was elected Chairman, Robert H. Roy Secretary, and Henry Hentz Treasurer. S. Perry Sturges and Robert Baker were elected an Executive Committee.

It was decided to hold a meeting in Arion Hall early next week, and to hold mass meetings in the Academy of Music Oct. 22 and Nov. 2. Other meetings will be held in the Criterion Theatre and the Clermont Avenue Rink. Carl Schurz and Charles S. Fairchild are expected to address some of the meetings.

Branch headquarters will be opened to-day or to-morrow in the Eastern District.

REFORMERS MAKING READY.

Preparation for a Vigorous Fight—New Supporters for Mr. Grout.

Edward M. Shepard has left Brooklyn for a few days, and during his absence he will write his letter accepting the Reform Democratic nomination for Mayor. Mr. Shepard will clearly indicate his position on every question involved in the campaign, and will be prepared to advocate his principles on the stump when he returns.

The party headquarters at 357 Fulton Street, was the scene of a great deal of activity yesterday. Robert Baker was in charge, and A. Augustus Healy was around all the afternoon. Mr. Healy said the coming week would be a busy one for the party's orators.

Justice Owen F. Finnerty, one of the candidates for Civil Justice, was at headquarters part of the day making arrangements with ex-Supervisor Bennett of the Thirty-first Ward to arouse the residents of Coney Island and the annexed towns to a proper pitch of enthusiasm for reform. Justice Finnerty is popular with all classes in the section where is known, and will undoubtedly receive many regular Democratic and Republican votes. His activity in the anti-McKane movement put him on a high perch in the estimation of the public.

Edward M. Grout, the "regular" Democratic candidate for Mayor, has completed his letter of acceptance, and will issue it to-day. He said yesterday that he felt much encouraged by letters which he has received from members of the reform organization promising him their support. He received two such letters yesterday, one was from ex-Park Commissioner James T. Easton, and was as follows:

Edward M. Grout, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I wish to tender you my hearty congratulations on your being nominated to the office of Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. I have known you as a business man for a number of years, and have had business transactions and relations with you, and I am satisfied from my observation of your abilities that you will make an efficient and worthy Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

I am one of the original members of the Shepard organization in the election district of the Twenty-third Ward in which I live, but I perceive that the sole object and purpose of the leaders of the Shepard organization in Kings County is now to disrupt the Democratic Party and to throw the government of the City of Brooklyn into Republican hands. As a lifelong Democrat, I cannot stand this, and I therefore tender you my hearty support in your canvass for Mayor. Yours, very truly,

JAMES T. EASTON.

The other was from William Leonhauser, a member of the Reform Party General Committee:

E. M. Grout, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Allow me to extend to you my congratulation upon your nomination for Mayor of our city. Like yourself, I have been a delegate to the County General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and after three years of labor I finally conceive that, in the interest of good government, it was all in vain, as that fearless leader who always favored clean politics and harmony of the rank and file of Democrats now seeks to defeat his own party, and for that reason I have resigned from the organization, and I assure you, as far as my district is concerned, and the Hill especially, there shall be nothing left undone to elect the ticket which has as its local standard bearer Edward M. Grout. Wishing you success in the coming campaign, I remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM LEONHAUSER,
Twenty-second District, Twenty-second Ward.

The Third Aldermanic District Convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, which met Wednesday night, indorsed Mr. Grout for Mayor. This action is a surprise to the reform leaders.

William H. McCabe, a delegate to the Reform Party General Committee from the Twenty-second Ward, resigned yesterday, and Sanders Shanks, a delegate from the same ward, announced himself as a supporter of Mr. Grout.

Leaders of the Reform Democracy say such resignations do not dismay them, because the delegates named have always been considered lukewarm in their attachment to the party.

SELECTING THEIR GENERALS.

Mr. York to Appoint the Regular Democratic Campaigners in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building and authorized Bernard J. York, its Chairman, to appoint a Campaign Committee, to consist of not less than fifteen members. Mr. York will appoint the committee to-day, and John L. Shea, who was one of the Committee on Harmony, is to be selected as Chairman.

Senator William H. Reynolds was last night elected Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee in Brooklyn. This was by motion of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. The Campaign Committee will consist of the members of the Executive Committee.

Senator Reynolds was chosen Chairman by request of Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Jesse Johnson was chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee.

CONSOLIDATION TO BE AN ISSUE.

Loyal Citizens, "Antis," and the Real Estate Exchange Interested.

The Brooklyn League of Loyal Citizens, which is the anti-consolidation organization; the Consolidation League, and the officers of the Real Estate Exchange have each written letters to the Brooklyn Mayoralty candidates, asking them to define their position on the question of the Greater New-York.

The Consolidation League and the Real Estate Exchange are anxious for consolidation, and it is proposed by advocates on both sides of the question to make it an issue in the present campaign.

The League of Loyal Citizens claims to be able to defeat any candidate of either party who espouses the cause of the Greater New-York. The other organizations make no threats, but say they will be heard from Nov. 5.

WOODRUFF FOR SENATOR.

Named by Brooklyn Republicans of the Third District.

The Republicans of the Third Senatorial District in Brooklyn placed in nomination for Senator last night Franklin Woodruff of the First Ward. Mr. Woodruff is sixty-three years old.

It was at first believed that the Republicans would indorse Senator Daniel Bradley, who was nominated by the Shepard reform organization Wednesday night, but the delegates from the First and Fifth Wards threatened to bolt the convention in case Bradley was indorsed.

Mathias N. Hanton of the Sixth Ward, B. Edgar Anthony of the Third Ward, Franklin Woodruff of the First Ward, and Harry Henderson of the Fourth Ward were the candidates. Mr. Henderson retired in favor of Mr. Woodruff. The vote was: Woodruff, 96; Hanton, 47; Anthony, 8.

"Trot out Woodruff," was the cry, and a committee was appointed to bring Mr. Woodruff before the convention.

He said the Democrats had nominated for Senator in the Third District a bright young man who would be surprised when he saw the large majority of the Republican candidate. He also said that he was the friend of the laboring man, as he had paid out over $5,000,000 in wages.

Mr. Woodruff was applauded, whether he made a point or not, and Sheriff Buttling called to him:

"Let her go, 'Frankie!'"

The delegates gave three cheers for their big candidate, who weighs over 250 pounds.

From a high authority in the Democratic Reform Party last evening it was learned that Senator Daniel Bradley wanted to withdraw from the Senatorial ticket in the Third District, and that the reform organization would indorse Frank J. Gallagher, the regular Democratic nominee, so that the Republicans will have small chance to capture the district.

Candidates for the Assembly.

Fred A. Newman was nominated for the Assembly in the Seventh District by the machine Democrats in Brooklyn last night.

The Kings County Republicans nominated Gustav C. Zobel for Assembly, in the Nineteenth District.

The Shepard Reform Organization last night indorsed the nomination of Fred C. Hecker for Assembly in the Sixth District.

HEARING ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Trustees Make Suggestions to a Committee of the Board of Education Regarding Legislation.

The School System Committee of the Board of Education met yesterday to hear suggestions regarding proposed legislation.

Chairman Charles Strauss said it was hoped to simplify the present system. The question of redistricting the city, he thought, was especially pertinent. He said that in the Third Ward there were five Trustees and six schools, and in the Twelfth Ward five Trustees with thirty-nine schools, 800 teachers, and 40,000 pupils.

Chairman Levy of the Board of Trustees of the Eleventh Ward was in favor of redistricting. He thought there should be no more than five or six schools to a board of five Trustees. He believed there was too much delay in the matter of repairs under the present system, and advocated that the Superintendent of Buildings be empowered to direct repairs. The City Superintendent ought to have the power to appoint teachers.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, a Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward, said the teachers in the primary schools in his ward had too many pupils to attend to. "There is entirely too much valuable time lost in teaching fourteen different things," he said. Arithmetic ought to get more attention than it does."

Robert Steele of the Twelfth Ward said: "I think in about every case in which the board rejected our candidates for Principals and appointed others their appointees were the inferior teachers."

Trustee Reynolds advocated an eligible list of Principals from all over the city, from which the board might choose Principals for the different wards.

Another hearing will be given to-day, when it is expected that President Seth Low of Columbia College and City Superintendent Jasper will speak. Felix Adler has also been invited.

THE FOOD SHOW HIGH TEA

The Hostesses New-York Women of Social Distinction.

BROOKLYN WOMEN NEXT PRESIDE

They Will Receive the Guests Tomorrow Night and Make the Occasion a Great Social Function.

The women of the Church Settlement House of the Church of the Redeemer were the hostesses at the high tea at the Madison Square Garden Banquet Hall last evening.

The hall is beautifully decorated with Oriental hangings, fine old china, and growing plants.

The guests were received as they entered by the Reception Committee, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. J. Blake White, Mrs. Franklin H. Carter, Mrs. James H. Sackett, Mrs. Thomas B. Browning, and Mrs. Henry M. Bolton.

The members of the Church Settlement Club, most of whom were present, are Miss Bristol, Miss Phalon, Miss Striker, Miss Converse, Miss Lord, Miss Brigham, Miss Alice K. Hore, Miss Amy Hore, Miss Richmond, Miss Alice Browning, Miss Hilda Atkins, Miss Florence Youmans, Miss Alice Youmans, Miss Post, Miss Bogart, Miss Lessing, Miss Moore, Miss Stevens, Miss Correll, Miss Burleigh, Miss Sarah E. Morrell, Miss Gertrude Thayer, Miss Carrington, Miss Van Orden, Miss White, Miss Norris, Miss Emma Hart, Miss Schmidt, Miss McKay, Mrs. Henry A. King, and Mrs. Henry M. Bolton.

On the Invitation Committee for the evening were Mrs. John I. D. Bristol, Mrs. W. B. Crittenden, Mrs. Henry B. Ely, Mrs. Archibald Hore, Mrs. George L. Miller, Mrs. Edward Lawson Purdy, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Youmans, Miss Myra Carter, Miss J. H. Chadwick, Miss Mary Dickinson, and Miss Russell.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Beach of Bridgeport, Mrs. Millen, Theodore Mitchell, Col. Rowe, the Rev. Morris Wilkins, H. B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Frank, H. M. Bolton, Dr. Turner, and the Rev. Father Johnson.

The high tea of next Saturday night is to be the function of the early Fall for Brooklyn people, when the best-known people of the Heights and the hill are to be represented.

The tea will be given under the auspices of the Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn and the Civitas Club. The Daughter of the Revolution will also take part.

There will be about 200 of the best-known young women and older matrons of Brooklyn on the Reception Committee alternating in receiving the guests.

From the Health Protective Association there will be the officers: President, Mrs. James Scrimgeour; Vice President, Mrs. A. J. Perry; Secretary, Dr. Fannie W. Oakley; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Wagner; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jere Johnson, Jr. Other ladies, members of the association, and Presidents of Brooklyn's charitable organizations asked to take part are: Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. Calvin E. Hull, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. George H. Nichols, Mrs. D. R. James, Mrs. Noah Chapman, Mrs. T. H. Carey, Mrs. C. K. Hood, Mrs. J. T. Marlan, Mrs. J. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Horatio King, Mrs. John H. Bartis, Mrs. Thomson F. Goodrich, and others.

Of the Civitas representatives there will be the Senior Director and Chaperone, Miss Maltby; the President, Miss Edna Doughty; Secretary, Miss Mary Hewitt; Directors, Miss Maud Huttmann, Miss Helen Post, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Florence Gibbs, Miss Mary Snedeker, Miss Helen Pratt, Miss Mildred W. Packard, Miss Minnie Wooden, Miss Jean Palmer and others.

The members of the Civitas Club are exceptionally charming and beautiful girls, and the tea is expected to be a particularly brilliant social affair.

The Yale-Crescent football game, happening on Saturday, a great many of the younger men are expected to come from it to dinner and remain through the evening.

The ticket at $1 each, which includes the dinner, or high tea, can be obtained only by invitation. The menu to be served is as follows:

Consommé Julienne.
Fried oysters Francestinelli.
Sweetbreads en caisse a la supreme.
Tomato farcie.
Salad a la Russe.
Punch au champagne.
Bavarois with cherries.
Gateau noisette. Eclair au café.
Petits fours glaces.
Frozen peach pudding.
Marmja coffee. Chocolate.
Tea. Cocoa.

The members of the Reception Committee will wear the Brooklyn City colors in white carnations, tied with blue ribbons.

The room, it is expected, will be decorated with Brooklyn flags. The Brooklyn women are nothing if not patriotic.

MISSED A TRIP TO EUROPE

Mrs. Sophie Craig Smith Arrested and Taken to Court—Failed to Pay Her Bill, Complainants Say.

Two policemen of the Jefferson Market Court squad arraigned in that court yesterday Mrs. Sophie Craig Smith, forty-nine years old, a stylishly dressed woman, who was arrested on a warrant issued to Mrs. Maggie Southerland, a boarding-house keeper of 36 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Southerland says that the woman swindled her out of a bill of $18 for a week's board. When arrested, the prisoner was on her way to Hoboken to take passage on one of the German Line steamships for Europe.

The prisoner is also said to be known by the name of Mrs. F. N. Gill. The police say that it is her custom to engage board at a fashionable hotel or boarding house, and there entertain her friends. In each case, it is alleged, she would leave the place with her bill unpaid.

When arrested the woman had a large amount of money in her possession. The detectives told the Magistrate that all the woman's effects were on board the ship, and were on their way to Europe. Magistrate Crane held the woman for examination in the afternoon.

When arraigned in the afternoon, Mrs. Smith was compelled to answer several charges. In addition to the complaint of Mrs. Southerland, the following persons complained that their accounts remained unpaid: Joseph Hanna Jr., manager of Charles G. Stearns's Lexington Stables, at 108 and 110 West Fifty-third Street, for cab hire amounting to $87.50; Mrs. Morse of 250 West Seventy-second Street, to whom $18 was owing for board, and Mrs. John Tremont of 181 East Forty-fifth Street, to whom $35 was due for dressmaking. This made the aggregate amount of her indebtedness $108.50.

Mrs. Smith acknowledged that she owed the money, but said that she had left instructions with her lawyers to settle the bills. She declared that she would bring suit against the persons who had caused her arrest, as the delay in sailing for Europe had seriously deranged her plans. She pleaded that she might be allowed a little time, and she would cancel all her indebtedness. Magistrate Crane set the case for hearing to-day.

Anti-Tammany Democracy in Doubt.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy met last night at their headquarters, in the St. Cloud Hotel. Some members were in favor of indorsing five candidates each from the fusion and Tammany tickets, but the majority were in favor of indorsing the Tammany ticket as a whole. No action, however, was taken, it being decided to let the matter go over until Saturday night.

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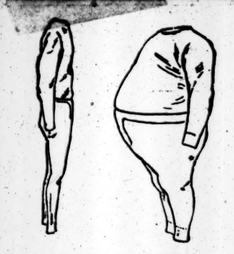

Do you belong in the ranks of the "unhappy extremes" whose drawer-legs and shirt-sleeves are turned up or leave a part of their legs and arms bare? There's no longer any necessity for such a plight—here's one firm who can always give you just your size.

To our ordinary stock we have added four new lines in color, rose-pink, blue, lavender and new natural, with hosiery to match.

They fit like all the rest—perfectly.

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SALE OF NOTEWORTHY BOOKS

First Editions of Works by Andrew Lang and Mrs. Jameson Bring High Prices at Auction.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co., the following were the most noteworthy:

Robert Herrick's "The Hesperides: Poems and Other Remains," collected and edited by W. C. Hazlitt, London, J. R. Smith, 1869, large paper, $4.50; "Hogarth Illustrated," by John Ireland, with the supplementary volume, vignette titles and 133 fine engravings on copper, three volumes, royal octavo, calf, gilt backs, London, 1791-98, $4.88; Oliver W. Holmes's "Our Hundred Days in Europe," and "Over the Teacups," two volumes, octavo, London, 1887-90, the first English editions, the second containing an autograph letter by Mr. Holmes, dated Aug. 31, 1879, $5—an indication that first English editions of American books of prominence will soon be in demand.

Thomas Hood's "Whimsicalities," numerous illustrations on wood, by John Leech and the author, two volumes, crown octavo, half-bright calf, gilt backs, London, 1844, a fine copy of the original edition from the library of Lord Farnham, with bookplates, $5.20; H. Noel Humphrey's "The Origin and Progress of the Art of Writing," plates and cuts, some in gold and colors, London, 1855, $6.

Mrs. Anna Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art," two volumes, 1863; "Legends of the Monastic Orders as Represented in the Fine Arts," 1863; "Legends of the Madonna as Represented in the Fine Arts," 1852; "History of Our Lord as Exemplified in Works of Art," two volumes, 1864; a complete set of six volumes, ninety-two plates, and over 700 fine illustrations on wood, square octavo, levant morocco extra, gilt backs, sides tooled in gilt, gilt edges, London, $42.

First edition of J. H. Jesse's "Life and Reign of George III.," London, 1867, $6.75; J. Kok's "Vaderlandsch Woordenboek," thirty-five volumes, with the continuation, three volumes; maps, and 135 portraits and plates on copper by Vinkeles of the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French personages connected with, or of incidents in, the history of the Netherlands, (including Queen Elizabeth, Sir Philip Sidney, Robert, Earl of Essex, Parma, Arnhoudder, Jean Bart, Coligny, Mercator, &c., Amsterdam, Allart, 1785-99, $9.50.

"Parnellism and Crime," a complete report of the proceedings of the Special Commission, reprinted from The London Times, thirty volumes, pamphlet edition, imperial 8vo, London, 1888-90, $10.50; E. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," eight volumes, octavo, cloth, 240 fine portraits on steel, $6.

"London and Middlesex: An Historical, Commercial, and Descriptive Survey of London, with Sketches of Its Environs," by Brayley, Nightingale, and Brewer, over 150 fine views on copper by Storer, Greig, Pye, Angus, and others, five volumes, octavo, enlarged to fifteen volumes, octavo, by the insertion of over 870 extra engravings on copper and steel, with a special title-page to each volume, $31.50; W. T. Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature," new edition, revised and enlarged, eleven volumes, crown octavo, Spanish morocco extra, gilt backs, by Zaehnsdorf, London, 1857-64, $18.43; Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura," Jonson, Londini, 1712, red folio, royal arms on sides, one of twelve large paper copies, low at $8.

A. B. Van Meerten's "Penelopé of Maandwerk aan het vrouwelijk Geslacht toegewijd," from the commencement in 1821 to 1828, 108 finely colored plates on copper, of embroideries, painting on china, silk, &c., decorations of furniture, and other kinds of handwork for ladies, 8vo, half calf, yellow edges, scarce; Amsterdam, 1821-6, $6.80; "Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu," London, Bentley, 1837, library edition, $4.88; "Naples Museum," four volumes in two, Naples, 1808, 250 fine engravings of antiquities, very low at $5.

The interest of the sale is centred on an extended collection of the dainty books of Andrew Lang. The following were the principal first editions offered:

"The Dead Leman and Other Tales from the French," imperial 8vo, cloth, London, 1889, large paper copy of the original edition, only fifty copies printed, this being No. 46, $5.12; "Letters on Literature," 8vo, original boards, uncut, London, 1889, large paper copy of the first edition, only 113 copies printed, this being No. 50, $5.25; "Angling Sketches," three etchings and many illustrations by W. G. Burn Murdoch, imperial 8vo, original boards, uncut, London, 1891, large paper copy of the original edition, only 150 copies printed, this being No. 145, $4.50; "Essays in Little," (Dumas, Mr. Stevenson's Works, Thackeray, Dickens, Adventures of Buccaneers, Mr. Kipling's Stories, &c.,) square imperial 8vo, original white cloth, London, 1891, large paper copy of the original edition, only 150 printed, of which this is No. 100, $5.75.

TEST OF A PATENTED LIFEBOAT

Rights Itself and Has a Device for Bailing Out Water.

There was an exhibition at Pier A yesterday afternoon of a newly patented lifeboat. In a printed description and on cards of invitation the inventor claimed many excellent qualities for the craft, among others that it was unsinkable, self-bailing, and self-righting. Many came to see what the boat would do under a practical test.

Three men clambered into the boat after it had been launched from a bulkhead and capsized it, incidentally wetting themselves in the operation. The boat slowly righted itself and regained an even keel, almost filled with water. By an automatic device the craft quickly bailed itself out and soon floated high and buoyant. The operation was twice repeated, and was each time successful. The boat frees itself in this way:

Any water coming over the gunwale of the boat falls on the inner bottom, and, running aft, passes through perforations and an aperture into a well. From this well the water runs out through the scuppers. In order to prevent the water from surging around in the well as the boat pitches and rolls, wedge-shaped pieces are provided. These are placed at an angle with the keel, so that as the water flows aft the great bulk of it is wedged outward toward the forward scupper holes, while such as gets in the after portion of the well is rolled out of the after scupper hole as the boat rolls from side to side.

Tug and Barges in Distress.

The tug Samson, bound from Boston to Philadelphia, with two barges in tow, broke her shaft when about thirty miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook. The steamship Lancaster took the disabled tug in charge, and towed tug and barges to an anchorage inside the Hook. There the tug Carrie A. Ramsay got a towline fast to the Samson and brought her to the Atlantic Basin, where repairs will be made. The Lancaster proceeded to sea, after escorting her tow to an anchorage.

THE LATEST VOGUE in Tea and Luncheon Cloths

Registered Trade-Mark

Is for plain satin damask of rich quality, hemstitched and decorated with bands of Russian lace. Some very beautiful and exclusive patterns are shown in these handsome goods at the Linen store. Tea Cloths 36, 45 and 54 inches square. Dinner and Luncheon Cloths two to four yards long.

Doylies to match, also sideboard and dresser scarfs.

Our specialty is Housekeeping Linens; whatever is newest and best in these can always be had from us.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d Street.

(Opposite 5th Avenue Hotel.)

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hitch—Dumbell.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Minna Dumbell to Mr. Allston Delano Hitch was celebrated last evening at 5 o'clock in St. Mary's Church at West New-Brighton, S. I.

The bride is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. George W. Dumbell, rector of St. Mary's Parish, and a sister of the Rev. Dr. Howard Murray Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Parish, Brooklyn. She is one of the best-known young women on the island, and has always been very much in evidence at the more important social functions. The groom hails from Orange, N. J., and at the marriage there were present a large number of prominent folks from the Oranges and thereabout, as well as from New-York, Long Island, and Staten Island.

The altar and chancel of St. Mary's were a mass of Autumn flowers, hundreds of chrysanthemums being used.

Owing to the fact that the bride's father performed the ceremony and the bride's brother assisted, the bride was given away by her mother. Miss Amy Dumbell, one of her sisters, acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Penelope Parker of Perth Amboy, Miss May Boyd of New-Brighton, Miss Adeline Dorr of Orange, Miss Bessie Richmond of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Silvia Delano Hitch, Miss Mary Dumbell, and Miss Constance Dumbell.

The best man was Mr. Joseph O. Delano Hitch, and the ushers were Mr. Lesly A. Johnson of Boston, Mr. J. Arthur Tillford, Mr. H. T. Dumbell, Mr. Farnum Yardley, Mr. S. Byran Kneass, Mr. John Purdon, Mr. Ashley Grace, and Mr. Walter Brewer.

The bride wore a gown of white satin made with long train, and with quantities of duchesse lace on both the skirt and bodice. The veil of tulle was fastened to her hair with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom.

Bullwinkle—Wood.

Miss Christine Wood, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Wood of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Mr. Henry Bullwinkle, the ceremony taking place in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

It was a pink wedding, and the platform and pulpit were banked with tropical plants and pink roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf. The best man was Mr. Chester Curry, and the maid of honor was Miss Clara Jones of Hackensack. The bridesmaids were Miss Ella Cohlet and Miss Belle Louise Lorton.

The bride, who is an unusually pretty girl, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Brussels net and a veil of tulle. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were attired alike in gowns of pink faille and chiffon and carried bouquets of white Ascension roses.

The ushers were Frank Strous, Eugene Campbell, William Schastey, and George Bullwinkle, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the town house of the bride's parents, where the newly married couple will make their home.

Reeves—Gardner.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 10.—Miss Mattie Gardner, daughter of Stephen A. Gardner, General Superintendent of the Old Colony Steamboat Line, in New-York, was wedded this evening at 6 o'clock to William H. Reeves, teller of the National Bank of Commerce, in this city. The Rev. Charles H. Reeves of Fairport, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom, officiated. Among the guests were President Charles P. Clark of the Consolidated Railroad Company, and his family, and C. Peter Clark, General Freight Agent of the road, at Boston, with his family. They arrived here by special train just before the wedding, and returned after the formalities attending the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, and only the two families and close friends attended it.

Miss Gardner is a beautiful girl, and is exceedingly popular here and in Newport, where she has a large acquaintance. Mr. Reeves has been in the Bank of Commerce many years, and is highly esteemed. The wedding tour will be to New-York and the West, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves leaving here at 8 o'clock this evening. They will make their home in this city upon their return.

Oakley—Hulse.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Miss Etta G. Hulse, daughter of Mrs. Rachel A. Hulse of 47 Maple Street, was married last evening to Frank F. Oakley. It was a home wedding, and the bridegroom and bride walked to the front parlor, preceded by two little children—Arthur Chadburn and Mabel Crisfield. The parlors were crowded with guests.

The rooms were handsomely decorated with varicolored foliage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of New-York City, an uncle of the bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of white albatross, trimmed with white satin and lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor wore a white brocade silk, and also carried white roses.

The members of the Bethlehem Circle of King's Daughters, of which the bride is a member, presented to her a handsome present.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakley will live in Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Esterbrook—Renshaw.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Miss Minnie Irene Renshaw, daughter of Mrs. Caroline A. Renshaw of East Orange, was married to-night to Charles Thomas Esterbrook of Brooklyn, N. Y. The bride is a daughter of the late William H. Renshaw, who for many years, and until his retirement from business, was connected with the firm of Tiffany & Co. The bride was given away by her brother, Charles Erwin Renshaw. She wore a costume of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace, en traine, with full tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. Miss Eleanor Esterbrook, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and Robert Chapman of Brooklyn was best man. The ushers were Theodore H. Smith of Orange, E. Everett Sawtelle of Springfield, Mass., and Frederick Chapman and Howard D. Esterbrook of Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Fine Arts Meet in Our Parlor Department.

ELEGANT—Princely pieces are our French designs. Rulers of France from Louis XI. to Napoleon are enjoying a revived fame in connection with them.

SIMPLE—A wealth of designs suggestive of quiet cottage interiors is awaiting you.

PICTURESQUE — Notice our Eastern teakwood chairs and tables.

UNIQUE—Our designs are all original.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. James J. Van Alen, for some reason or other, is not partial to town life, for, as a general rule, he spends his Winters abroad. Very shortly he will leave this country for Egypt, where he intends spending the Winter. Mr. Van Alen is always a welcome guest at all social functions, and those who entertain him or are entertained by him at Wakehurst, his Newport home, miss him during the season in town. Mr. Van Alen will not go abroad this time in the usual manner, but has chartered a steam yacht, and very shortly will steam away for foreign lands. To tell the truth, Mr. Van Alen is, if anything, quite as popular, if not more so, in England and in France than in this country. It is understood that he will take with him on his journeying eastward a number of New-York beaux.

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Mrs. Twombly's decision to spend the Winter across the water is very much to be regretted, especially as she will take Miss Alice Twombly with her. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly entertained during the Autumn in the most delightful manner, and in the past their dinners and luncheons and barn parties at their country house at Madison, down in Jersey, have been among the most pleasing features of the Autumn entertainments. For some reason or other the Twomblys have decided to sell their Madison home, which will undoubtedly be a great loss, not only to the Madison folk, but to those who have enjoyed their hospitality.

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A large number of townspeople will go up the Hudson to-morrow afternoon for the fête which Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield will give at Cragside, their country house, at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson. Cragside is one of the finest of the many country houses which are to be found along the Hudson, and some of the most famous entertainments known in social history have been given there. The affair of Saturday is in honor of Col. Fitzgerald, who has taken the Iselin house, which is hard by Cragside. The Butterfields never do anything by halves, and Mrs. Butterfield's functions are always very swagger. When Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield gave their famous breakfast and lawn party in honor of the lamented Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orleans, Thorley had carte blanche, so far as the floral decorations were concerned, and when the party of notables entered the house they trod over a path of roses, the wide marble corridor being strewn with these fragrant posies. As a general rule, when the Butterfields entertain at Cold Spring, their guests are mainly from the country houses thereabout, but on this occasion New-York folks have been asked. There are few matrons who entertain more charmingly than Mrs. Butterfield, and invitations to her functions are always sought after.

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The James A. Scrymsers are taking their annual jaunt, and, as usual, in doing so are entertaining a party of young folks. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser are partial to young people, and whenever they leave town for a trip a party of young women and men will be found with them. They always go in a special car, and this time are down at Hot Springs, in Virginia, and are making things somewhat lively there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Mrs. Abercrombie's sister, Miss Bessie Osgood, are back in town from Richfield Springs, and have opened their residence on Madison Square North. During the coming season Mrs. Abercrombie, whose forte is the giving of dinner parties, will entertain most extensively.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage have returned from a lengthy trip abroad, and have taken apartments on Forty-fourth Street, West, and will remain here during the entire Winter. While on the other side, they visited every country of importance, including Russia, and were delightfully entertained.

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Miss Rhinelander, after spending the season at Craiglea, at New-London, has returned to her town house on Seventy-second Street, East.

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Sir Roderick Cameron and Miss Came

Friday
October 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HEARING ON THE EXCISE

Views Expressed Before the Board of Aldermen's Committee.

J. J. CHAPMAN'S LOCAL OPTION IDEA

First Essential to His Mind in Disposing of the Question—He Is the Attorney for the Excise Reform Association.

Considerable interest was manifested yesterday in the public discussion of the excise question before the Aldermanic Committee on Excise. It was the first of a series of hearings which the committee will give to all New-Yorkers desiring to express their views, and who are ready with suggestions looking to a bill to be indorsed by the Committee on Excise and drafted by the Aldermanic Committee on Law.

The idea for such public hearings was suggested by Alderman Woodward, in the form of a resolution introduced a month ago.

For the thorough canvassing of the question, and that every phase of fact and fancy relating to it may be digested, letters have been sent to 300 of New-York's most prominent citizens, requesting them to attend the hearings. Circulars have also been sent to the Secretary of State in each of the States, requesting him to forward copies of the excise laws in the large cities.

The first hearing had been so inadequately advertised that only a small gathering was present yesterday. The committee, however, consisting of Aldermen Woodward, Ware, Wines, Robinson, Schilling, Murphy, and Burke, was on hand, as well as a number of other "City Fathers," and interest in the proceedings was maintained from first to last.

The importance of the hearing centred chiefly in the remarks of J. J. Chapman, attorney of the Excise Reform Association. The objects of this organization are to establish local option on excise matters, to remove the saloon from politics by taking away all discretionary power from Excise Commissioners, and placing the business of saloon keepers on a strictly business basis; to gradually reduce the number of saloons by limiting the number and raising the excise fees, and to secure enforcement of the excise law by making the owner of the building occupied by the saloon jointly liable with the licensee for any violation of the act, and by giving the criminal courts power to punish all violations.

The Association numbers among its members such men as Cornelius N. Bliss, C. C. Beaman, Augustin Daly, the Rev. Morgan Dix, Father Elliott, Abram S. Hewitt, Dean Hoffman, Levi P. Morton, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Gustav H. Schwab, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. Chapman, in his address yesterday, spoke as follows:

It was a happy thought of the Board of Aldermen to offer a forum for the discussion of the excise question at the present time. The time may come when the State at large may by a single line in the Constitution relegate the liquor question to the cities and towns to be dealt with according to their own sentiment. It would, however, be idle to discuss a proposition so remote now, while we are confronted with a critical situation which must be dealt with by the Legislature according to the Constitution as it stands.

The liquor question is always a smoldering question. From time to time it burns. It is burning now. It is the political issue that every one is now thinking about. We must deal with political issues as they arise. We cannot postpone them and set them down for a day certain, like causes on a calendar. We cannot create or postpone political opportunities. The danger is that we may avoid them and so lose them.

When Theodore Roosevelt began to enforce the excise law last Summer his action touched the interests and the sentiments of such a large number of people that all other local issues in New-York were for the time being forgotten. He threw the Sunday liquor problem upon a screen with a magic lantern, and nobody in town could see or think of anything else.

The liquor dealers, who had their time-honored grievance, undoubtedly just, and the Germans, who had their time-honored claims, undoubtedly sincere, received the greatest boon that can be conferred upon men with a cause to push—sudden and concentrated public attention. No other course of events could have been so favorable to them. The general field of politics was particularly barren of issues. A new State Legislature was to be elected, which could take action immediately upon the popular decision. No overshadowing question of State or local politics were to be voted for. The arena was cleared and dedicated to liquor and the liquor question. If, out of the turmoil and conflict which we are now going through, and which is to go through, the liquor dealers shall get their demands, they may look back upon Roosevelt as their liberator.

Commissioner Roosevelt, as he appears in his official capacity and in his public utterances, is a man of one idea, and, as he cannot hold it, expounds it, he dilates upon it, he acts upon it. Fortunately, it is the one primal idea that a Police Commissioner ought to have—the enforcement of law. His administration of the excise matter has been one of enviable simplicity—a simplicity of motive such as is assigned to heroes and attributed to great men by historians, but which rarely exists in fact and in real life. His function was to do his duty, to maintain his oath, and to leave the rest to fate. Moreover, his official function coincided with his dramatic function—so that he gets applause, gratitude, and comprehension now and here. He is a fortunate man.

We have come here to discuss the situation which it has been his God-given cue to precipitate. I need make no statement of what that situation is. We are the living elements of the problem, and it is sufficiently familiar to us.

But I venture to say that there is one idea that all of us here concur in. An idea as simple as Roosevelt's one idea, and one which—if we but devote ourselves to it with that dogged tenacity displayed by him—we shall realize. That idea is this—that the great cities ought not to be coerced into having the same Sunday laws as the rural counties, and that the rural counties ought not to be coerced into having the same Sunday law as the great cities. More than this we do not know. Whatever is beyond this is conjecture.

The sale of liquor in those counties where the popular feeling is for prohibition, and manifests itself by the election of no-license Commissioners, and the sale of liquor in New-York City, where 30,000 people paraded in the cause of Sunday opening, ought not to be governed by one fixed law.

The idea is not a novel one. It is familiar to students of excise. It has been adopted in various forms in various States. Philosophically speaking it is the result of viewing the sale of liquor as a matter of territorial police jurisdiction, of local policy. Practically speaking it is the result of having communities included within the same State, of rooted and antagonistic convictions on the liquor question—communities each of which refuses to submit to the domination of the rest.

That is the situation in New-York State today. The temperance counties and the great cities cannot be brought into line on the Sunday question. If your sense of justice does not touch you that it ought not to be done, your observation may be left to show you that it cannot be done.

Is there any one among the 30,000 paraders for Sunday opening in the cities who wants to impose Sunday opening on the country districts? Is there any one among the 30,000 shouters for liberty who is not shocked at the idea of such an attack upon liberty? If so, he violates the very principle he appeals to. If there be such a man, let him introduce a general Sunday opening State law, and he will find against him not only the advocates of Sunday shutting, but the educated sense of justice of the entire community.

We have reached this point. We have learned this lesson. We have been taught it by events. It is the one thing we are sure of. It is the one thing we are agreed upon. Sunday selling is or should be a matter of local option.

The Constitution enables us to accomplish this only by means of a general law, under which the localities shall vote for or against some system provided by the law. It does not lie in the power of the Legislature to pass an act giving New-York City or some governing board or official in New-York complete power over the regulation of New-York's liquor traffic. Such a law would be a nullity. The Legislature cannot delegate its powers, and the New-York boards and officials are not put there to guess the needs of the city upon the liquor question. All that the Legislature can legally do is to provide for the taking in each community of a yea and nay vote, according to the result of which vote some new system of liquor selling shall be adopted or rejected by the people.

If I am right in my view of the present situation, the one thing to be done and done instantly is the drafting of a law, and the marshaling in the support of it as much power as possible.

If you wait until the Legislature meets, and leave your quarreling over the form of the law to be done before committees of ten legislators, you won't pass any law. I speak to you Germans and to you processionists. Your processions are premature. You do not need them now. At present they tend to arouse antagonism, provoke other processions, and test your staying power. What you need now is cool heads and a bill.

Any misstep you make will be fatal. You have imperiled your cause already by attacking Roosevelt. I tell you, gentlemen, this community is behind Roosevelt. You went out of your way. You went off your track. You abandoned your cause for the purpose of making an onslaught on a principle for which every right-minded citizen will drop his business to fight, because he knows that on the constant recognition of it rests the whole fabric of our Government and the hope of our future—a principle which was at that moment receiving a heroic vindication at the hands of Roosevelt that called forth gratitude from the very bottom of the hearts of thousands of men who know nothing about excise and care nothing about excise—the principle of the enforcement of law.

Fellow citizens, the people of New-York are not going to lose their heads over your matter of excise. Put your cause forward as a plea for law-breaking and they will grind you to powder. I say you are going to need cool-headed managers and economy of force. There is one thing to be done—to draw and get passed a Sunday local option law. You need this before you even get a chance to test the feeling in the city. I am earnest in this, because my association wants the thing done, and it is a thing difficult to be done. Shouting will not do it. Such shouting as you have been indulging in will surely make it impossible.

And when the vote comes, when you get your chance to agitate to some purpose, keep your red fire till then. You will need it. Time is fighting against you now. The city is finding out that the law as it stands can be enforced, and the weight of public sentiment may declare itself in favor of Sunday shutting. In that case, my friends, you will have to shut up.

You have got to convince a majority of the voters that you are right about this matter. It will be a tremendous undertaking. When the time comes you will have on your side a gigantic commercial interest that desires to do the selling—if it is permitted—a large voting population that desires to do the drinking—if it is permitted—a large number of men who believe that the change would tend to take liquor out of politics—a certain number of men who believe that it would add to the Sunday blessings of the poor—and finally a widespread prejudice against all laws that even appear to be sumptuary, and a belief in giving the greatest possible liberty to the individual as the best way of teaching him to protect himself.

On the other hand, you will have against you the strongest passion in human nature, the religious enthusiasm which, in this country, champs the bit and paws the ground for legitimate entry into politics.

You will also have against you the non-religious conservatives, who believe that the change is not in the direction of progress or who desire no change—and those advocates of temperance who believe that their cause is advanced by restrictive legislation.

This campaign on Sunday submission when it comes will be the burning focus in which the rays of the temperance question, the rays of the Sunday question, will meet.

We cannot begin that campaign before we reach it—that is to say, before a local option law is passed. To attempt to do so will waste your energies, and will very likely defeat your purpose.

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the association, followed Mr. Chapman, giving a series of facts in favor of the adoption of high license.

He was interrupted several times by Alderman Noonan, who thought Mr. Fulton was a friend of the brewers because he suggested among other things that only beer and ales be sold on Sunday. The Alderman also wanted to know of Mr. Fulton, "who seemed so well posted," what became of all the revoked licenses, and whether the Excise Board did not sometimes sell them over again. Mr. Fulton was not posted on this point.

E. C. Lee, Clerk of the Excise Committee of the Assembly for five years, deprecated the present enforcement of the blue laws. He thought a man ought to be able to get provisions at a delicatessen store on Sunday by entering the private door. He introduced a resolution forbidding the police to enter a place of business on Sunday when the doors are properly closed.

J. G. H. Myres, attorney for collection of arrears of personal taxes, and one of the Secretaries of Tammany Hall, declared himself an out and out Prohibitionist, but subject to conviction. He questioned the Aldermen's right to frame an excise bill which is to express the sentiment of the citizens and added them to be very careful as to the manner of bill which they should draft. The hearing then adjourned until next Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS.

United Presbyterians Distrust the Efforts of the Fusionists.

The United Presbyterian Synod of New-York resumed its session yesterday morning in the United Presbyterian Church, at 434 West Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. M. G. Kyle of Philadelphia, the Moderator, presided.

The Committee on Reform appointed at the session on Wednesday, made a report yesterday protesting against the opening of saloons on Sunday and expressing distrust of the position of the fusionists in this city on the question. The report, which was adopted, was as follows:

The conflict between the powers of darkness and the kingdom of Christ is growing sharper and more definite. As the forces of the enemy change front, it is but to gain new advantage and fortify themselves more securely.

The evidence of the advance of the right is the united effort made by the enemy to secure the sanction of law and protection for their evil, doing, thus conceding the supremacy of the law. This is due to two causes—first, the influence of a growing public sentiment; second, the impartial and thorough execution of existing laws wherever that has been secured.

It is becoming more and more evident that the victories of the right can only be realized when the people of God sever all political affiliations in which righteousness is not the controlling power and act together in behalf of good government. This is especially clearly seen in the administration of the government of municipalities.

The most remarkable illustration of this fact exists at present in this great City of New-York, not to look back for and again to the days when the liquor traffic to ply its blighting business during the whole or part of the sacred hours of the Sabbath wages.

The liquor oligarchy seems to possess such a controlling power that neither of the great political parties dare refuse to take a stand that might indicate a curtailment of its supposed rights.

What are Christian citizens to do? How can they act in the discharge of their civil duties and maintain a conscience void of offence toward God?

This is a serious and an eminently practical question, and one which they must answer in the exercise of their election franchise. The answer is: "Come out from among them and be ye separate."

If there ever was a time in which the administration of municipal affairs should be divorced from mere partisanship, that time is now.

In view of these facts we resolve:

First—That we stand for the right, irrespective of parties and platforms. That we support no scheme or measure which does not declare unequivocally for the faithful and prompt execution of existing laws, whereby all places of secret business, especially places where intoxicating drinks are sold, shall be closed during the whole of the Lord's day.

Second—That we regard with absolute distrust the effort of the fusionists of New-York to satisfy those who demand a secular Sunday on the one hand, and the order-loving element who desire the faithful execution of existing Sabbath laws, on the other.

Third—That we pledge our moral and political support to Theodore Roosevelt, Commissioner of Police, and to the other officials who are standing for righteousness and faithfulness in the execution of this great city and State; and we call upon all good citizens to rally to their support and give to them that expression of their confidence and encouragement which will nerve such officials to stand firm in the discharge of official duty.

A copy of the report will be forwarded to President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

After the adoption of the report, the Rev. Dr. Knowles, Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, addressed the Synod. He said that the masses have no right to face God and say they want to sell wares on the Sabbath and have open saloons. "No city," he said, "has the moral right to vote on such a question. I have great faith that the State of New-York will not listen to the cry for open saloons on Sunday."

The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of the reports of the Committees on Finance and Devotional Exercises, and to a discussion on "Evangelization." Addresses on church work were delivered at a meeting in the evening.

New-Jersey Women's Societies.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Society of New-Jersey convened in this city this morning and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Honeyman of Plainfield; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Owens of Paterson and Mrs. C. H. Langdon of Elizabeth; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. F. Kelley of Elizabeth; Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Manning of Plainfield.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-Jersey to-day elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Emma Bourne of Newark; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. T. Ellis of Newark; Recording Secretary—Mrs. I. H. Demarest of Closter; Treasurer—C. L. Caminade of Trenton.

Tuberculous Cattle Killed.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The State Inspector has killed twenty-three head of cattle belonging to Byron Jenkins, a farmer living near here. All the animals were infected with tuberculosis. The Inspector recently killed ten head of cattle owned by George Griswold, proprietor of an adjoining farm. Butchers who saw the infected cattle after they were killed say that they have killed cattle having the same appearance, and that the carcasses have been sold for beef.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK

Consolidation Work to be Continued by the Municipal Commission.

SUGGESTIONS BY ANDREW H. GREEN

Brooklyn's Interests, He Says, Are Well Protected—A Committee Appointed to Urge the Passage of a Bill.

There was a meeting of the Municipal Consolidation Inquiry Commission yesterday morning at 214 Broadway. President Andrew H. Green presided, the other members present being John H. Brinckerhoff, George J. Greenfield, John L. Hamilton, and Secretary Albert E. Henschel.

President Green read the following paper:

Fellow Commissioners: We are again together, to do what we can to carry forward the beneficent work that has so long engaged public attention, and which, we are encouraged to find, has commanded general public approval.

Obeying the mandate of the electors legally expressed at the polls, the Assembly of the State passed a bill for the union of this city with Brooklyn and other areas about this port, by a vote of 80 in its favor to 32 against. This, with the fact of the subsequent passage by both houses of an act under which all that part of Westchester County that was included in the plan of the commission has been united to and now forms part of this city, in some degree abates the disappointment of tens of thousands that the Senate failed to pass the measure that would have united all of the proposed areas with this city.

We are thus, by the actof the Legislature above mentioned, relieved from further consideration of the Westchester portion of the scheme of annexation. That is an accomplished fact, and we may now give our attention to the forwarding of the remainder of the plan of consolidation, and devote ourselves to insuring to the other areas whose interests we were appointed to consider the benefit that Westchester has been fortunate enough to secure.

The areas still to be consolidated with New-York are the Counties of Kings and Richmond and a part of Queens. At the election at which the question of their consolidation was passed upon by the electors there was, in a poll of 317,744, a majority of 44,188 in its favor. It remains to be seen whether their servants and representatives in the coming session of the Legislature will give effect to their expressed wishes.

We have not been so unobservant of the instincts of the generality of office holders and those who do their bidding as to suppose that they would favor any undertaking that would jeopardize a hold upon their places. In the bill presented to the Legislature we were careful not to interfere with their terms or powers or profits; on the contrary, by express language, they were not to be disturbed.

The owners of some Brooklyn journals are, perhaps, not unmindful of their pecuniary interests, nor are they always sufficiently careful to avoid misrepresentations. As holders of large municipal advertising contracts they may be said to be in a similar position to the office holding class.

If we desire to sum up the whole array of opposition to consolidation in Brooklyn we have only to add to the office holding forces the weaknesses of a sort of senile sentimentalism that is really quite incapable of appreciating the changes that the progress of time and the development of great, thriving communities, and which vainly strives to stay the wheels of a beneficent progress by a display of flags and banners, the din of brass bands, and other claptrap to capture the thoughtless and unwary.

I notice that some Brooklyn gentlemen who favor consolidation desire that city to have a voice in the terms upon which it should be brought about. In this they are quite correct. Brooklyn has in this commission three very intelligent representatives to look out for these terms. They have not been unmindful of their responsibilities in this regard. When the bill comes up again in the Legislature Brooklyn will have seven Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen to see to it that Brooklyn is cured for; and when a charter is to be drawn for the united cities Brooklyn will have its representatives in the commission to prepare it, and seven Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen in the Legislature to see that her interests are secured in that charter. Here are four distinct stages in the progress of consolidation in which Brooklyn has her potent voice. Every pains has been taken by our commission to see that not only her claims, but those of all that are concerned, are protected. What more can any sister city reasonably ask? Those persons are very ignorant of the features of the bill prepared by the commission who fail to see this.

The advantages to accrue by union of all the communities concerned, with common interests and a common destiny, are manifest. It seems trite to repeat them. Unity of plan of public works, the ultimate dimishing of the number of office holders, facilities of communication—in short, all interests and economies, commercial and social, are to be encouraged and greatly promoted by a united administration. This union is sure to come, and every year that it is postponed renders its accomplishment more expensive and troublesome.

London is now again endeavoring to accomplish a union with its suburbs that has been under consideration for more than fifty years. Berlin is at a similar work.

Let our city and those areas that by common consent ought to form a part of it avoid by immediate action the inevitable waste and embarrassments involved in a further delay in bringing about the union of the communities whose interests so clearly demand it.

It seems to me that this commission should prepare for submission to the Legislature early in its session a Consolidation bill adapted to present conditions, leaving out of its provisions the towns of Westchester County that have already been joined to this city.

The paper was received and approved by the commission, and President Green and Messrs. Stranahan, Linton, Brinckerhoff, and Greenfield were continued as a committee to urge the passage by the Legislature of the proposed consolidation act.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

No Brooklyn member of the commission was present. James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Consolidation League, was present, and listened with interest to the reading of Mr. Green's paper.

HAWAIIAN NEWS LONG ON THE WAY

Dispatch from Capt. Read About the Cholera Dated Sept. 17.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day received a telegram dated San Francisco, sent by Capt. J. J. Read of the United States cruiser Olympia from Lahaina, Marei Island, Hawaii, with reference to the cholera situation at Honolulu. The dispatch evidently came by a slow vessel, as it was dated Sept. 17. Capt. Read said that the Olympia and Bennington were at Lahaina, and that the health of the officers and crews of both ships was good.

There was no cholera on the Bennington, which still remained in quarantine. Both vessels, Capt. Read said, would remain at Lahaina for coaling purposes. There were 70 cases of cholera and 52 deaths in Honolulu up to Sept. 11. On account of the restricted communication with the shore, Capt. Read experienced difficulty in securing fresh provisions. He added that the Olympia's condenser tubes were being repaired.

In commenting on Capt. Read's dispatch, Mr. McAdoo took occasion to deny the published statement that the Navy Department intended to withdraw the Bennington from Hawaiian waters, leaving the United States unrepresented there. No such thing, he said, had been contemplated.

CAMPAIGN FOR SOUND MONEY

Chamber of Commerce Committee Will Not Relax Its Efforts.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Sound Money Committee was held yesterday to consider plans for future work. The committee decided that the methods heretofore followed were ample for the purpose in view.

It was agreed that the dangers which the committee had undertaken to meet had been much lessened in the last few months, if not overcome. The committee thought, however, that no intermission of work should be risked. It will accordingly continue to use its influence, through commercial organizations and otherwise, to circulate sound-money doctrines among voters who need education in this line, and to furnish the interior press with arguments calculated to display the silver movement in the right light. Its efforts will not be extended to Congress, according to present plans, but will be confined to voters.

Expenses of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The receipts of the Government for the first ten days of the current month were $9,157,668, and the expenditures $16,513,000; deficit, $7,415,331. The deficit probably will be reduced during the remainder of the month.

SHERMAN BANK MAY RESUME

Reference in Dissolution Proceedings Adjourned Yesterday to Let Stockholders Discuss a Plan.

The possibility that the Sherman Bank, at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, may resume business was suggested yesterday at the office of John E. Ward, 59 Wall Street. Mr. Ward had been appointed referee on application by the Directors of the bank for a formal dissolution. Yesterday was set for the first hearing. A number of stockholders attended. At the request of some of them they were permitted to confer on a proposition that the stock be acquired by those willing to buy it for the purpose of reviving the bank.

It appeared that purchases could probably be made at prices which would justify a substantial reduction in the capital of $200,000, and would permit reorganization on a basis calculated to make the venture profitable. If the bank's charter were abandoned, as would be done if the pending application were granted, it would be useless to start another bank, it was urged, while by saving the charter opportunity would be open for recovering former business and building upon it. Plans did not advance sufficiently for definite statement, but the referee thought well enough of them to postpone the hearing to Nov. 12. Meanwhile the proposition to resume will be thoroughly canvassed.

The Sherman Bank labored under the disadvantage of having another State bank, the Madison Square, as a near neighbor in the early years of its existence. When the Madison Square collapsed, an effort to secure its depositors for the Sherman proved unfortunate, because it implied weakness and the need of strengthening influences. To overcome this impression the Directory was changed by substituting business men in the neighborhood for certain Directors who were willing to step out. This did not have the expected inspiriting effect, and the pending application resulted.

Those who are interested in the reorganization of the bank think the chances for successful business better than at any time before. Although a National bank has begun business near Madison Square, the neighborhood is believed to be excellent for a banking project in which small capital and economical management shall be joined with moderate expectations of profit.

PRAISE FOR DR. PARKHURST

FRANK ADAMS ACER COMMENDS HIS REFORM WORK.

Comments, However, on His Visit to the Fifty's Meeting and Discovering What He Calls a "Gold Brick."

At a dinner given at the Psi Upsilon Club, 64 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, and known as a National Guard night dinner, inasmuch as Col. Daniel F. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Col. F. V. Green of the Seventy-first Regiment, Commander J. W. Miller, First Naval Battalion, and Major Charles E. Roe, Squadron A, were guests of the club; Frank Adams Acer, a member of the club, and the Tammany Hall candidate for member of Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District, said:

I realize, and as you all well know, this club has on its roll of membership the names of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Frederic R. Coudert, and many other men equally prominent in the city, State, and Nation, and you all have listened this evening to the stories from the heroes and Generals of many battles, but this fraternity has on its rolls of membership a great General, who outgenerals them all. I refer to Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst. He has done much for this dear old fraternity of Psi Upsilon, and all of us who know him love and respect him. He has done much for this city, for the State, and for the country at large, and if his many labors had ended with his crusade against the Police Department, his name would have had a most enviable place in history; yea, his name would have been handed down to posterity as one of the greatest men of the age; but, like all great men, he went a little too far; yea, he went to the meeting of the Committee of Fifty, and there he met the biggest gold brick ever heard of. But, nevertheless, brothers of Psi Upsilon, we will love him for the good work that he has done, and I understand that he will be again heard from after he has carefully examined the gold brick which he picked up at the meeting of the Committee of Fifty, and among his many battles that he sincerely believes he has waged for the benefit of the community, he has found something worse than Tammany Hall—he has, Sir, discovered Thomas C. Platt, who personally owned and controlled the last Legislature, body, boots and breeches. To use his own language, "Platt is fouler than Mr. Croker."

We expected much from the Republican Legislature, but every promise they made they broke with the same ease as they made it. They promised a reduction of State expenditures, but in fact, they increased them nearly $5,000,000. They promised us an acceptable excise law, but, in fact, failed to repeal the unsatisfactory one now on the statute book. Yes, he has done much good for Tammany Hall. He has relegated to their political oblivion some of the barnacles that are as a sore in the eyes of many members of that organization, whose Democracy is not to be questioned, who vote the ticket on election day from the top to the bottom, so long as it has received the indorsement and sanction of the majority in convention assembled, but who at the same time want to see honesty and trustworthy men in the organization, and there are to-day, Sir, I have the courage to say, many young men and much new blood in the organization, who will not tolerate such men, and who, in time, though perhaps not this year, but sooner or later, will triumph and make Tammany Hall what it should be.

Yes, I have been nominated for Assembly on the Democratic ticket by Tammany Hall, which is the only regular organization of the Democratic Party in the County of New-York. You cannot call the New-York State Democracy regular, although I do now see before me some of its alleged members, because they went to the State Convention at Syracuse, took part in the deliberations of said convention, thought they would abide by the decision of the convention, and there they met the Tammany Indians, although they already had some of the Indian scalps dangling from their own belts, yet they did not get quite what they wanted, so they bolted and left the convention, and now they have agreed with Thomas C. Platt & Co. that, in consideration for the three places they have received on the county ticket, they will run candidates of their own in each Senatorial and Assembly district throughout the County of New-York. When they do that, and have the audacity to announce it, yes, I must say yesterday, courage, they are no longer allies of the Democracy, but are traitors, and the sooner they are placed in the hybrid column of voters, and that the Democracy deal with them not as friends, but as foes, just so soon the Democracy will be better off.

I have been nominated in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District of this city. This nomination I did not seek, in fact I declined it, but, being mindful of the fact that it was my duty as a citizen and a party man to be found not wanting when my party called me, I accepted, and I serve notice on all of you now, brothers of this fraternity, that I am going to make a desperate fight, though in this district the odds are against me. Yet I will uphold the banner of my organization, which stands for civil liberty, which says that the rights of one man, no matter how poor or how humble he may be, are as great and sacred as the rights of our worthy brother, Dr. Depew, or any other man. We have, in convention assembled, last night adopted a platform so broad that there is room for all liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens to stand upon it. The star of Democracy is shining brighter and brighter each day, and the illuminary power behind it is the doctrine of civil liberty, civil rights, and the rights of the common people.

A LIVELY DAY AT ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION

One National Convention in Session—Many Editors Present.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—A National convention and two State Editorial Associations enlivened things at the exposition to-day. B. F. Clayton of Iowa presided over the Farmers' Congress in the Auditorium this morning. Speeches were made by President Clayton, Secretary Stahl of Illinois, Mayor Porter King of Atlanta, G. M. Ryals of Savannah, and Prof. Hunnicutt of the University of Georgia.

Mrs. L. M. Manchester of Rhode Island read a paper at the National Council of Women. The subject was "The National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty," of which organization she is President. Ellen Battle Dietrick read a paper on divorce; Mrs. Kinney Dave one on the Indian question.

The Virginia editorial party numbers 100. The Alabamians are 150 strong, and there are 200 from Indiana. The Iowa Editorial Association will be here to-morrow, which is Alabama Day.

The Philadelphians who came down with the Liberty Bell were entertained at a barbecue to-day. They will remain until Saturday night.

The Gate City Guards will be the military escort of President Cleveland when he arrives Oct. 22.

Fifth District Court in Mourning.

The Fifth District Court will be closed until Monday on a motion made by Lawyers Julius Levy, Edward Bradley, and Friend & House in respect to the memory of the Chief Clerk of that court, John Duane, Jr., who died Wednesday night.

ONCE IN STATE PRISON

Morris Schoenholz Convicted of Burglary Years Ago.

EVIDENCE IN HIS TRIAL FOR ARSON

Damaging Testimony by Jacob Schwartz, Whose Tailor Shop Was Burned—His Financial Ruin Followed.

Morris Schoenholz's career as an alleged incendiary and as an "all-round" criminal was further ventilated yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions, where he is on trial for arson.

Assistant District Attorney Davis began the day's proceedings by proving that Schoenholz had been convicted in the Court of General Sessions on June 16, 1876, of having burglar's tools in his possession. He was also convicted later of burglary in the first degree, for which he was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

The defendant did not seem to be much affected by these revelations concerning his criminal career in the past, though these facts will, it is thought, go far toward helping along his conviction on the present charge, which may send him to prison for the rest of his natural life.

Through Jacob Schwartz, a tailor of 151 Attorney Street, Mr. Davis connected Schoenholz with a fire that occurred on Feb. 10, 1895, on the ground floor of the big tenement house at 219 East Seventy-third Street.

As Schwartz told the story, Schoenholz induced him to go into the incediary business. He said he first met Schoenholz at 61 Avenue C. Later, when he lived at 116 Essex Street, Schoenholz began to talk incendiarism. The tailor said:

He talked and talked to me until he nearly drove me crazy. He said I could get rich without trouble, and that if I only would I could work myself up to a fine position in my business. He kept this up constantly. I moved to 219 East Seventy-third Street, where I had a tailor's shop on the ground floor. Schoenholz came to me there on Feb. 8, 1895, and said, speaking of the fire for which he is now on trial here:

"See, Mr. Schwartz, I made a fire in Fourth Street, and the people put their money without any trouble. Why didn't you let me make a fire for you? If you had taken my advice, you could have insured your store for a couple of thousand dollars. I would have sent the agents to you, and you would have got the money as quietly as they did in Fourth Street."

The witness told the story as glibly as if he were talking about a Summer picnic.

"Well, what did you say to Schoenholz?" asked Mr. Davis.

"I had a fire in my store on Feb. 10, two days afterward," replied Schwartz, dryly.

"That is all," said Mr. Davis, with a smile.

"Schoenholz was not there when you had the fire?" suggested Abraham Levy, the defendant's counsel, in cross-examination.

"Yes, he was," replied the tailor.

"In the store?" asked Mr. Levy.

"In a back room. My wife and children were also there," said the witness.

"That was an accidental one, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Levy.

"No, Sir. Schoenholz made it," said Schwartz.

"How much did you pay him?"

"Forty dollars."

"Did you send for Schoenholz to set it?"

"No; he came himself. He said he would burn out the store for $40, and I would not be in any danger."

"You collected the insurance?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I got only $350. My loss was $800, but the insurance company would pay me only $350, so the fire ruined me," answered Schwartz.

"Then you have a grudge against Schoenholz?"

"Yes; he ruined me."

"How did you pay this $40 to Schoenholz?"

"I paid $20 when he set the fire, and $20 when I collected the insurance."

To Mr. Davis on re-direct examination, Schwartz said that the defendant had gone to work systematically to get his consent for burning out the store. The tailor declared that Schoenholz said he had started "twelve fine fires," without getting caught. Schwartz added:

He said that I had a fine store for a fire, and if I worked it right I could make several thousand dollars. At one time, when he pestered me too much, I told him I would tell the police. He told me that he had a gang of men behind him who would kill me.

"That was a tenement house you had your fire in? Was it at night?" demanded Mr. Levy, resuming the cross-examination.

"Yes," answered Schwartz.

"Did you consider that lives might be lost by that fire?"

"No, Sir. He made me nearly crazy by his talk. He said I would get money. I regretted it afterward."

"Why, if you regretted, did you collect the money, and why didn't you tell the police?"

"I was in a terrible condition. I was nearly naked, and the children had no clothes. I had no home. I had to have money. Schoenholz told me not to tell the police, and I was afraid I would kill me. He made me almost crazy with his talk."

Ex-Fire Marshal Mitchell, the next witness, testified that Schoenholz, after his arrest, had almost been on the point of confessing. Schoenholz demanded a written guarantee from the District Attorney granting him immunity, and when this was not given he refused to say anything.

"I urged him to talk, and told him he would probably escape punishment if he did, as I was after bigger men in the gang. But he refused after considering the matter for a day."

Joseph Zulzer, husband of the chief witness for the people, was the last witness yesterday. He testified to hearing Schoenholz and Deutsch talking about the fire in East Fourth Street.

The case will be continued to-day.

SAID HE WAS A CLERGYMAN

Arrested for Drunkenness and Fined $10 by Magistrate Mott.

A man dressed as a clergyman, and who admitted that he was a priest of the Episcopal Church, was a prisoner at the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with intoxication. He was arrested early yesterday morning, while sitting on a curbstone in Spruce Street, in a condition verging on helplessness.

The man told the policeman that his name was Johnson, and that he lived in Frankfort Street.

At the Tombs Court the prisoner asked to see Magistrate Mott alone. This was refused. He was spoken to kindly by the Magistrate, and in answer to questions said he had been over to Brooklyn Wednesday night attending the exercises of the Christian Endeavor Convention. Afterward he came to New-York and started to walk up town from the bridge. He felt very cold and stepped into a saloon to get a drink. He met others drinking, and, being of a democratic turn of mind, spoke to them. This led to more drinking in various saloons, and finally in a place where he thinks knock-out drops were given to him. He said he could not tell how he got to Spruce Street. He admitted that Johnson was not his name.

Magistrate Mott said that he had less sympathy for an intoxicated man of the prisoner's station in life than for a "bum." There was less excuse. He fined the prisoner $10, which was promptly paid. Later it was said that the prisoner was August D. Prentiss of Charleston, S. C.

Detective Tessaro Dead.

Detective Benjamin Tessaro of the Central Office died Wednesday at his home, 1,401 Park Avenue. Tessaro had been twenty-one years on the force, and had been connected with the Detective Bureau since 1882. He had charge of all the French and Italian correspondence, and for years was the official interpreter of the department. He was a patrolman in the Fifteenth Precinct when ex-Chief Byrnes was placed at the head of the detective office. Byrnes brought him to the detective office. Tessaro leaves a widow and five children. He was a member of Gramercy Lodge, A. O. U. W., and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

SKETCHES IN A MURDER TRIAL

District Attorney Sets the Example, and Others Will Be Submitted Made by the Accused Murderer.

The trial of Bernardo Foglia for the alleged murder of his wife was continued yesterday before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Assistant District Attorney Seaman Miller made the opening address for the people. After he concluded he produced a crayon sketch of a room showing a young woman lying on a sofa, her hair hanging down, her clothes disarranged, and blood flowing from her breast to the floor. The picture was realistic, but rather poorly done. It excited the interest of the jury. Mr. Miller offered it as evidence, and the Justice admitted it. There was some surprise when the counsel for the defense made no objection. But it developed that Mr. Howe had good reason not to object. Foglia is an amateur artist, and has made a dozen pencil sketches of the tragedy, which Lawyer Howe is going to submit to the jury as evidence. As the prosecution has set the precedent, his pictures cannot be excluded. The different pictures, rather crude, progressively show a young woman swayed by jealousy and finally committing suicide.

Detective Charles Formosa told the story he had learned from Foglia after the latter's capture. The Italian said his wife was insanely jealous of him and had attempted to kill him several times. Finally, after a quarrel, she shot herself. When he found she was dead he took her money and jewelry and fled. The case will go on to-day.

CROP REPORTS ON THE COUNTRY

Condition of the Yield as Displayed to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The October returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the general condition of corn 95.5 per cent., against 95.4 per cent. for the month of September. In most of the Southern States the condition has fallen since last report.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of 12.5 bushels, being 6-10 of a bushel less than last October's preliminary estimate.

The averages of condition in the large and surplus corn-growing States are as follows: Tennessee, 99; Kentucky, 99; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 92; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 87; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 96; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 50.

The rate of yield of selected States is as follows, in wheat: New-York, 18.1; Pennsylvania, 15; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 11; Wisconsin, 13; Minnesota, 19; Iowa, 18.8; Missouri, 12; Kansas, 7.5; Nebraska, 12; South Dakota, 10.3; North Dakota, 19; Washington, 14; Oregon, 20; California, 10.

The indicated quality for the country is 85.7. The quality in some of the principal wheat States is: For New-York, 96; Pennsylvania, 96; Kentucky, 87; Ohio, 85; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 76; Wisconsin, 90; Minnesota, 96; Iowa, 95; Missouri, 78; Kansas, 69; Nebraska, 88; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 90; Washington, 92; Oregon, 92; California, 87.

The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 29.6 bushels per acre; of rye, 14.4; of barley, 26.4.

The condition of buckwheat is returned at

THE CUP IN NO DANGER

That's What Clyde Yachtsmen Say of Mr. Rose's Challenge.

DO NOT BELIEVE IN CHANNEL BOATS

The Satanita Considered a "Duffer"—That Defender Is Better than Valkyrie Admitted in Glasgow.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—The new challenger for the America's Cup, Mr. C. D. Rose, has exploded like a meteor on our old country yachting world. His connection with yachting here comes through his sister, Mrs. Sloane-Stanley, wife of Mr. Sloane-Stanley, who commissioned the late Michael Ratsey of Cowes to build for him in 1878 the Formosa, a cutter of 108 tons, which he raced. He won enough of prize money to get the cutter christened the champion cutter of England, a title inherited from the previous hundred-ton cutters, also built by Ratsey, the Kreimhilda and Vol-au-Vent.

Champion must have been an easy title to win in those days, since, in 1880, G. L. Watson's first big cutter, Vanduara, built at Glasgow for John Clark of Paisley, some eighteen tons smaller than Formosa, beat that cutter out seventeen times without a break. But this did not prevent the English Channel raving over Formosa.

A curious feature about our press, in connection with yacht racing, is that while the London and English papers generally go a lot of bouncing over English-built and English-owned yachts, the Scottish papers, at the present date at least, follow the English lead, and sneer at anything Scotch. But this is and has been the strong point in Scottish character all along, as Robert Burns, in spite of all his tributes to the fragmentary fine bits of Scottish character, had reason to know.

While Mr. Sloane-Stanley owned and raced the Formosa, Mrs. Sloane-Stanley, like Mrs. Iselin, was constantly aboard as well as the Prince of Wales. The result was that the Prince was so enamoured of the clipper, that he paid a swinging long price for her to Mr. Sloane-Stanley, and raced her during the season of 1880, with the result already referred to. The acquaintanceship of the Prince of Wales with Mr. Sloane-Stanley has given rise to various canards, the latest being that the Prince is to be one of the syndicate which will build the Distant Shore.

It is announced that the challenger is to be built at Southampton, and Glasgow is sorry over the announcement. The last big cutter built and designed at Southampton was the Satanita, a bigger rater than either Britannia or Valkyrie II. Both cutters could beat her on all points, except occasionally in a burst of wind, when she can beat before it as even canalboats do. Satanita was about the most absolute "duffer" ever launched this side the Atlantic, notwithstanding the London press discovering that her defeats were victories.

Fay & Co. will be the probable builders of the Distant Shore, and the firm's designer, Mr. Soper, will probably be the designer, as he was of Satanita. If this is correct, the Cup Committee may go to sleep, and Mrs. Iselin need not be put off her track over the safety of the Cup. Valkyrie I. is the only first-class cutter that has recently been built at Southampton that made any name, and, of course, she was designed by Watson.

The forty-rater, Lais, and the sixty-cruiser, Hester, built by Hanson of Cowes, have both made a reputation, but they were designed by Fife. The only English Channel craft that have been making a reputation are the one-raters, built and designed by Sibbeck of Cowes. But the funniest wonder of the season is that one of these, raced by Clyde amateurs, in the Solent, wiped out all the English Channel boats of the same class, sailed by English amateurs.

Americans may not have noticed that, while Lord Dunraven has got great sympathy from our press in his troubles with the New-York Yacht Club, the Valkyrie III., built at Glasgow, and designed by a Scotchman, is recognized as being no match for the Defender. But Glasgow quite understands the old spite breaking out in a new hull over last mad recent Parliamentary election, Scotland quite appreciated English bumptiousness by returning a big majority of Liberal members to Parliament. Possibly Lord Rosebery's Government overrode the International Rivalry by electing a Scottish Cabinet to rule England, and aggravated the insult by selecting Lord Elgin for Viceroy of India.

Lord Elgin hails from the County of Fife, or, rather, the "Kingdom of Fife," as it has been called for centuries. But the "kingdom" was further honored by the selection of its Parliamentary representatives to important places in the Cabinet. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Minister of War; Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, and A. J. Balfour, from the small adjoining County of Clackmannon, for the important office of Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Lord Salisbury has shut the door against Scotchmen, with the exception of his own nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour. Americans generally are cognizant of the fact that the international rivalry between Scotland and England is not quite dead, but is, happily, kept in abeyance.

Mr. Homans, an ex-Treasurer of the New-York Yacht Club, has been catching it warm from The London Field for a letter of explanation he has written over the arrangements for the Cup races, in which he seems to have made unaccountable mistakes. Mr. Homans writes that the New-York Yacht Club has no power to alter the course for the Cup races. But The Field points out that the club has the power to shift the course, provided the course has water deep enough for twenty-two feet draught. And it also explains that under the mutual agreement clause a variety of arrangements are possible.

I heard it suggested that if Lord Dunraven had taken his troubles with greater coolness, there was nothing to prevent him and Mr. Iselin arranging a new challenge, under the mutual agreement clause, without the ten months' notice, and sailing off the matches for the Cup in New-York Bay or anywhere else. Under such an arrangement the New-York Yacht Club would have been relieved of its responsibilities and the pest of excursion steamers at the same time.

That Valkyrie and Defender will settle the question of their comparative speed during next season in American waters, without waiting for the Cup races under a new challenge, is not doubted here.

It seems Mr. Rose is to challenge through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, whose recently built clubhouse is at Ryde, Isle of Wight, a three-mile drive from Queen Victoria's seaside Castle of Osborne. This last season the Queen drove along to Ryde during the regatta there, her interest being no doubt accelerated by her interest in his Royal Highness of Wales, who also won the Queen's Cup given to the Royal Victoria—the third and the whole of the Queen's Cup given last season. No doubt her Majesty was delighted that the Royal Victoria Queen's Cup, like the rest of the Queen's Cups of last season, was added to the family plate; but the British taxpayer, who pays for the cups, may not see it in the same light.

Quite a brilliant departure has been taken in the Solent, which, of course, means the English Channel. The departure is an attempt to start a class in the Solent in which speed and comfort will both be maintained. Whether this means that speed and comfort are to be equal sharers in the design is not mentioned, but the project is a long way ahead of anything you Americans have even guessed at. Is it possible for New-York to guess at a design which will win races and at the same time give comfort to owners and friends making up cabins with tall hats on their heads? This may be an extreme view; at the same time, extreme views explain absurd propositions. The Clyde does not furnish us with any similar conundrums, which once more explains the absence of humor among Scotsmen.

Among other yachting arrivals in the Clyde is the Kitten, a one-rater from the Solent. The Kitten has made a reputation in the Solent, but she will have to grow into a catboat before she can hope for any reputation in the Clyde.

New-York will be interested to know that the new challenger, Mr. Rose, has been scattering commissions to build yachts all about the Solent, his purpose being, apparently, to boom a decaying industry in the English Channel.

SANDS FINALLY WON.

Beat Shaw in an Exciting Match at St. Andrew's Golf Links.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club has seldom had as exciting or better fought contests than yesterday during the continuation of the play in the St. Andrew's Club Cup tournament. The first and second rounds were completed, and one match in the third ended. It was a day just suited to bring out the best golf, and nearly all of the players acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner.

The great match of the day was between W. H. Sands and Q. A. Shaw, Jr., twenty holes being necessary to complete it. President John Reid and Henry Moffat had to play nineteen holes in their match before determining the winner, and some of the other players also finished in very close order. There were a large number of spectators, several members of the Knollwood Country Club, which has a golf course at Elmsford, being present to watch the contests. In the afternoon several ladies appeared on the scene, and in every particular the day was one of unusual enjoyment and genuine success. After the rounds in the morning the members partook of a substantial lunch in the clubhouse, and then went forth well fortified to battle for fresh honors in the afternoon.

The match between W. H. Sands of the St. Andrew's Club, and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of the Brookline Country Club, was one of the most remarkable that has ever been played over the St. Andrew's course. Several features contributed to make it particularly noteworthy, the first, that it took twenty holes to finish the match, the result being even at the end of the eighteenth hole. In the first round Shaw made the score of 40 strokes for the nine holes and led Sands by 5 up. The nine holes have been done in forty only once before, and that was by B. Spaulding De Garmendia.

The unlooked-for surprise came in the second round, when Sands, by a brilliant exhibition of gritty up-hill work, won hole after hole from the crack Boston player, bringing the game to a tie at the finish of the two rounds. In such cases an additional hole is played, but the nineteenth hole was halved.

Sands and Shaw were in fine fettle as they teed their balls preparatory to driving off in their first round of the St. Andrew's Cup tournament. Sands, by virtue of his excellent work on Wednesday in winning President Reid's cup for "two-year-olds," was generally looked upon as the favorite, although considerable credence was given to the staying abilities of Quincy Shaw. The latter has been playing golf a little over a year, and in the Brookline Country Club ranks as one of its leading young players. The brilliancy with which he went through the first round was sufficient to justify any one in picking him out as a sure winner. Finer golfing has seldom been seen on this course, and he clearly outplayed Sands. His driving, particularly, was excellent. His first drive carried well over the stone wall, going very straight for the hole. Sands, however, got just as good a drive.

Shaw took the hole in 5 strokes to Sands's 6, and he took the next by a fine drive close to the green and two puts, beating sands again by 1 stroke. The latter captured the third, getting a beautiful drive of nearly 170 yards and landing a few yards from the green. Shaw did as well in driving, but missed an easy put on the green, taking 4 strokes to Sands's 3. The struggle for driving supremacy between the two men was one of the most interesting features of the contest. A fine drive by one would almost immediately be followed by one practically as good by the other.

The fourth hole was halved in four strokes, and the fifth Shaw took in the club record score of three. He was as much surprised as any one in making this hole on his approach shot, for his ball was fully twenty yards from the hole when he struck it, and the ball literally fell right in the hole. The caddie had not even removed the disk. It was a stroke that would not happen once in a hundred years. Sands's ball landed in a patch of tall grass on his approach to the hole, and a well-directed shot put it on the green, but instead of falling dead, it rolled far beyond the hole, costing him 6 strokes.

The high or sixth hole he also lost to Shaw by 6 strokes to 4. Sands struck the stone wall with his ball in his drive from the tee, but got it over by a clever shot, landing half way up the hillside. Shaw also made a beautiful shot to the green, landing dead two yards from the hole, but he missed the next, an easy put. The seventh hole, the longest on the course, 480 yards from the tee, was also made by Shaw. His first two drives were beauties, the first striking the edge of the hill and getting a good roll to the base. Sands's driving was good, but he got a bad lie once under a hickory tree. He got out nicely with a brassie shot, only to fall squarely in the sand bunker. Shaw missed two good puts on the green, but he made the hole, and also the next. Sands making two poor drives, topping his ball. The eighth was made by each in 4 strokes, although Shaw ought to have had it in 4. Had he done so he would have made the nine holes in the lowest record ever made by an amateur. As it was, however, he had excellent reason for being well satisfied, for he was five holes in the lead, and could he keep up his fine work for four or five more holes, the game would be his.

Shaw started off very poorly, while Sands put forth all the care and skill he possessed. The tenth and eleventh holes he took easily, Shaw taking six for the second hole, his drive being very poor, the ball being pulled out of its course and landing far to the left of the green. The twelfth hole was halved, and the thirteenth and fourteenth went to Sands, although in driving for the former both went into the stone wall, when Sands got the fifteenth hole, tying the game. Hopes of Shaw's victory vanished into thin air. The long hole was halved, and the seventeenth Shaw took, giving him one up and one to play. It was a hard fight all the way for Sands, for he fell into an old ditch twice, but probably the greatest piece of hard luck and the greatest surprise came in the drive for the last hole. Sands's ball landed in a pile of stones in the corner of two stone walls, and he was compelled to lift it out and lose 2 strokes.

Shaw had made a bad drive into the wall, and Sands, despite his difficulties, at last won the hole by 6 strokes to 7. Both men were too much excited to do very steady work for the nineteenth. Both missed easy puts and halved the hole. Then Sands at last won the twentieth hole and so won the match.

Another close match, which required an extra hole to settle, was that between President John Reid and Henry Moffat. Mr. Reid won.

A. L. Livermore, in the morning, finished his match in the second round with R. H. Robertson, leading him by four up, and three to play. Livermore did his first round in 42, an excellent score, but he was not as successful in the afternoon, when he played off his match in the third round with J. C. Ten Eyck, for he was beaten by the same score he had won by in the morning. Ten Eyck winning by four up and three to play. Ten Eyck's score for the first round was 46. Livermore took the first hole, Ten Eyck the next two, and he finished the first round two ahead.

Sands had to play again, meeting in the afternoon his opponent in the second round, H. G. Trevor, who has won several victories this season at Shinnecock. It was a close game, Sands not showing up, however, in his fine form of the morning, for the strain on him had begun to tell. He finished the first round one hole in the lead. The second round was close, Trevor making several fine plays, taking the third hole and the seventh when Sands was three up. The eighth was halved, and that left the match in Sands's favor by two up and one to play.

The match between L. B. Stoddart, the ex-champion, and W. R. Innis was an interesting one. Stoddart winning after some really good work by 3 up and 2 to play. The scores in the Sands-Shaw match and the summaries for the day follow:

W. H. Sands	6	4	3	4	6	6	8	6	5—48
	5	4	5	5	4	4	7	8	6—48
Total holes									96
F. A. Shaw	5	3	4	4	3	4	7	5	5—40
	8	6	5	6	6	5	7	7	7—57
Total holes									97

First Round.—Alexander Moffat beat R. L. Cuthbert by default; J. B. Upham beat E. C. Kent by default; Arthur L. Livermore beat James L. Breese by default; F. L. Waithew beat Richard Peters by default; John Reid won by default; James Park beat C. W. Bird by default; Robert Bage Kerr beat M. J. Henry by default; J. F. Gray beat W. B. Smith by default; J. G. McGee beat Victor Sorchan by default; W. H. Sands beat Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., in 20 holes.

Second Round.—Arthur L. Livermore beat R. H. Robertson 4 up 3 to play; J. C. Ten Eyck beat F. A. Waithew 7 up 6 to play; L. B. Stoddard beat W. R. Innis 3 up 2 to play; C. W. Barnes beat J. B. Upham 6 up 4 to play; R. B. Kerr beat James Park by default; J. G. McGee beat J. F. Gray by default; W. H. Sands beat H. G. Trevor 2 up 1 to play; John Reid beat Henry Moffat 1 up 19 holes.

Third Round.—J. C. Ten Eyck beat A. L. Livermore 4 up 3 to play.

The other matches in the third round will be finished to-day, the players being W. H. Sands and John Reid; R. B. Kerr and J. G. McGee; L. B. Stoddart and C. W. Barnes. The fourth round will probably be finished, leaving the finals for to-morrow afternoon.

TROTTING AT HUNTINGTON.

Some Good Contests on the Long Island Track.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Oct. 10.—The second day of the meeting of the Huntington Driving Park was a successful one. The racing was of a good class, though the attendance was small. This latter fact was due to the failure of the Long Island Railroad to run trains which would enable visitors to reach New-York after the races. Patrons either have to leave in the middle of the programme or stay all night.

It had been intended to close the meeting to-day, but as the rain prevented racing yesterday the management concluded to run all the races advertised and finish to-morrow. The first race on to-day's programme was the 2:38 trot, for a purse of $150. It required four heats to settle it. The free-for-all and the 2:32 trot were won in straight heats.

The summaries:

2:38 Class.—Trotting; purse $150.

Agness Morrell, r. m., (Nick Ryan)	8	1	1	1
Annie D., b. m., (R. H. Atkins)	6	2	2	2
Lamber Wilkes, s. h., (M. R. Brush)	4	3	3	3
Ben Bow, br. s.	2	5	5	4
Alcyoner, b. s.	1	4	4	ds

Time—2:25¾; 2:29¾; 2:28¾; 2:28¾.

Free-For-All.—Pacing; purse $300.

Attractive, b. h., (Hudson River Stock Farm)	1	1	1	
Guesswork, b. g., (T. J. Arthur)	3	2	3	
Victor, gr. g., (Seaford Stable)	2	3	2	
Belle Nira, b. m., (G. H. Carpenter)	4	4	4	

Time—2:20; 2:19¾; 2:17¾.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse, $150.

Almoner, br. g., (C. S. Burr)	1	1	1	
Laura McGregor, b. m., (D. H. Nichols)	2	3	7	
Greene Bay, b. m., (A. Corwell)	7	2	4	
Millie B., br. m.	9	8	2	
Chippie, b. g.	3	4	3	
Fritz Wagner, b. s.	4	5	8	
Mountain A., ch. g.	6	6	5	
Blue Jacket, d. g.	5	7	6	
Rosiely Hill, b. m.	8	9	9	

Following the trots was a one-mile handicap bicycle race. It was won by Nat Roe of the Patchogue Wheelmen, with H. K. Roe of the same club second; C. G. B. Smith of the Liberty Wheelmen, third.

Charles P. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen gave a half-mile exhibition, covering the distance in 1:08, and making the first quarter in 0:35.

F. A. Douns did some trick bicycle riding.

The meeting will be closed to-morrow, with the best races of the entire session.

NARROWED TO YALE AND HARVARD.

Their Men Will Play Finals in Intercollegiate Tennis.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The third day's play in the intercollegiate tennis tournament at the New-Haven Lawn Tennis Club's court was marked by very good tennis. The singles have narrowed down to Yale's two entries, Chace and Foote, who will also play Wrenn and Read, Harvard, in the final doubles. The feature of the day's play, outside of the drubbing administered to Budlong, Brown, by Foote, Yale, was the semi-final double match between the Yale team, Chace and Foote, and Harvard's first string, Ware and Scudder. Both sides indulged considerably in lobbing, but the volleying of the teams was particularly fine, and a large majority of the spectators waited till the conclusion of the match, although their feet were almost frozen and their teeth chattering, the sun having gone down.

To-morrow the finals in both events will terminate the tournament, which has been a great success.

The scores:

Singles.—Second Round—Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, beat Edwin P. Fischer, New-York University, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Arthur E. Foote, Yale, beat Clarence R. Budlong, Brown, 6—0, 6—0. Malcolm G. Chace, Yale, beat Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—First Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and J. B. Read, Harvard, beat G. P. Sheldon and A. E. Kent, Yale, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote, Yale, beat L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder, Harvard, 8—8, 10—8. G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and J. B. Read, Harvard, beat C. R. Budlong and A. A. Barrows, Brown, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TROTTING HORSES BUNCHED.

High-Class Racing at the Mystic Park Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—There was a lot of high-class racing at Mystic Park to-day, with horses three and four in a bunch at the wire, and the winners hard to pick. In the unfinished 2:24 trot, Speedwell won all but one heat to-day, that one being lost because of several breaks. He had the speed and the gameness of the party.

Tomah, the favorite at even money, won the 2:10 trot. By a questionable decision of the judges Tomah was deprived of the third heat, although he finished ahead. A slight skip at the wire set him second. He was full of speed to-day, proved his gameness, and went the best race of his life.

In the 2:11 pace, Mascot, Jr., sold over the field $50 to $40. The first heat was easy, as was the second, but in the latter Elliott drove wide in the stretch, and was set back to last position. Then Mascot, Jr., became unsteady, and Alcyo won another. Then Bowles asked McCoy to drive the gray Charley P., and there was a transformation. McCoy got the speed out of the invincible and won the heat. This race, with the 2:18 trot, in which Don C. has nosed out two heats, had to be continued on account of darkness. The summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Speedwell, g. g., by Steele, dam traced, (Trout)	4	1	1	2	1
Ida Wilkes, (Leary), g. g., by Mambrino Wilkes, (Cheney)	2	3	2	1	2
Pau Clare, b. s., by Pancoast, (Hooper)	1	2	7	8	8
Vera, b. m., (Groene)	8	4	8	7	6
Lizzie Garnet, ch. m., (Groene)	3	5	6	6	5
Golden Bells, ch. m., (Dodge)	6	6	4	5	4
Gary Wilkes, b. g., (McNamee)	5	7	5	4	7
Daisy Lambert, ch. m., (Carpenter)	7	8	dr.		

Time—2:22; 2:18; 2:18¾; 2:20¼; 2:19¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Tomah, ch. g., by Edgardo-dam by Olympic, (Bowen)	1	1	2	1	
Nemoline, blk. m., by Jersey Wilkes, (Boggs)	5	5	1	5	
Edith H., g. m., (Cook)	3	2	4	3	
Colonel Kuser, br. s.	4	4	3	2	
Major, b. s., (Walker)	2	3	5	6	
Chester, br. s., (Noble and Titer)	6	6	6	4	

Time—2:12¾; 2:13; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600. (Unfinished.)

Alcyo, b. s., by Alcyone, (O'Neil)	6	1	1	3
Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, (Elliott)	1	8	7	2
Charley P., g. g., by Kilbuck Tom, (Bowles and McCoy)	4	8	5	1
B. B., ro. g., (Fox)	2	2	3	4
Sheridan, g. g., (Snow)	3	3	2	6
Jimmy Mack, ch. g., (Rush)	8	6	7	7
Abbott Wilkes, blk. s., (Sheridan)	5	4	4	8
Weed Wilkes, blk. s., (Wilson)	7	5	8	6

Time—2:11¾; 2:12; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600. (Unfinished.)

Don C., b. g., by Don Carlos, (Stone)	1	1		
Prince Lavalard, g. s., (Isabel)	2	6		
Soudan, br. g., (Snyder)	9	2		
National, b. s., (Demarest)	6	7		
Pedlar, b. s., (Moody)	5	9		
Katie Mac, b. m., (Golden)	7	4		
Dudley Olcott, ch. s., (Kelley)	4	8		
Lady Alcy, ro. m., (O'Neil)	8	5		
Lora J., g. m., (Hooper)	3	6	7	
Rodney J., b. g., (Titer)	ds			

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¼.

BOUNCER'S TRANSYLVANIA.

Won the 2:15 Class Race from Lynne Bel at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—The Kentucky trotting horse breeders' meeting was continued to-day. Chief interest was taken in the Transylvania Stake of $5,000 for 2:15 trotters. Bouncer finally won.

Summaries:

First Race.—2:21 trot; purse $500.

Valley Queen, b. m., by Sphynx-Mascotte, (West)	1	1	1		
Quality, b. m., (Andrews)	10	2	3		
Bonbill, blk. m., (McVey)	3	5	2		
Island Girl, b. m., (Post)	2	13	12		
Dormark, b. s., (Riley)	8	3	5		
Penelope, b. m., (Jones)	8	6	4		
Sistos, br. g., (Beachey)	9	4	6		
Macaroon, ch. s., (Cummins)	7	7	7		
Collinwood, b. s., (Hutchings)	7	9	11		
Lasis, br. m., (Bailey)	11	10	8		
Lulu V., b. m., (McDowell)	12	11	9		
Chatsworth, br. s., (Van Meter)	4	12	10		
Gabrielle, b. m., ((Davis)	4	8	dr		
Eagle Pass, rn. s., (Young)	13	14	dr		

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:16.

Second Race.—The Transylvania Stake for 2:15 trotters; value $5,000.

Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer-Musette, (Andrews)	9	12	1	1	1
Lynne Bel, blk. s., by St. Bel, (Bither)	1	1	2	9	11
Pilleta, gr. m., (Smith)	2	4	3	2	2
Alto, br. s., (McDowell)	3	2	4	4	3
Queechy, b. s., (McDonald)	5	5	5	3	4
Lady Wilton, br. m., (Kenney)	11	3	8	8	8
Rensselaer Wilkes, b. s., (Padgett)	8	11	6	1	5
Cephas, b. g., (Geers)	10	9	11	6	6
Baron Rogers, br. s., (Curtis)	7	8	10	10	7
Dally Wilkes, gr. m., (Davis)	6	8	12	7	10
James L., b. g., (Quinbog)	12	10	7	12	6
Lady Roberts, br. m., (Lucid)	4	7	9	11	dr.
Northaw, b. s., (Andrews)	ds.				

Time—2:12; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:10¼; 2:10¾.

Third Race.—2:26 pace; purse $1,000. (Unfinished.

Phelia, gr. m., by Alfred, (Cummings)	1	1	3	
Heirloom, ch. s., (Pierce)	13	11	1	
Bessie R., b. m., (Payne)	2	2	5	
Guyersburg, br. s., (Ruffin)	4	6	2	
L. L. D., b. s., (Shuler)	9	3	4	
Joe Nelson, b. g., (Littlefield)	9	4	7	
Katie Greenlander, blk. m., (Andrews)	10	5	11	
Cuckoo, b. s., (Neilsen)	6	12	10	
Emma Wilkes, blk. m., (Merritt)	11	9	6	
Bully Boy, b. s., (McCluney)	7	7	9	
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Stanley)	12	8	8	
Happy Fred, b. s., (Marders)	5	13	ds.	
Hal Crago, b. s., (Geers)	8	10	dr.	

Time—2:12; 2:13; 2:11¾.

WILLIAMS TEAM IMPROVING.

Probable Make-up of This Season's Football Eleven.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 10.—The practice of the Williams College football team is improving every day, and if it continues to grow better in the future in the same proportion that it has this week there will not be as many weak places manifested in the next game. The playing in the line has picked up greatly, Lee, Wright, and Samoskeoy, who were considered the doubtful men, having placed much more snap and energy in their work.

There is now considerable speculation concerning left end, it being uncertain yet whether Gillespie, the Exeter man upon whom Williams had placed so much confidence, will be able to enter college or not. There is some hitch over his studies. He has already played in one or two games, and he has showed himself to be an experienced and able man.

Ryan is playing his usual star game at right end, and he is sure of that position. Samoskeoy is still a candidate for right tackle, but he is being hard pushed by Fiter, who was substitute last year. The position lies between the two men, and at present the chances are about even. Right guard will be played by Lotz, who is the mainstay of the line. He is a veteran, having been a member of the Varsity last year, and a good man in every way.

At centre and left guard are the two most questionable places, though at present it looks as if the former would be played by Lee and the latter by Wright, since both are putting up a much better game than they were. They are certainly an improvement over Lee, centre, and Smith, guard, or over any other combination that has been tried.

Hockes is sure of left tackle, as he is the best man for the position.

Behind the line there is practically nothing new, the same candidates being in the different positions. The only new man is Stevens, who is trying for half back with fairly good success. Capt. Hickey has water on the knee, and his presence is greatly missed. Just how serious the injury will result cannot be said, but it is hoped that it will be of only short duration. He is confined to his room, and will not try to use his leg until perfectly able to do so.

Phil Draper, Street, James, and Clarke, the other men for behind the line, are all doing excellent work, especially the first two. Draper and Street are to be found everywhere, taking a part in every play, and always doing their share of the work. Coach Thompson is paying special attention to developing their play, as he realizes that the team will have to resort to sharp and quick playing if they would come out of the race on the top of the heap.

HOT SPRINGS THE PLACE.

Looks as Though the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Will Take Place in Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 10.—Mayor W. W. Waters and City Attorney W. H. Martin of Hot Springs, accompanied by E. H. Sliven, architect of the amphitheatre in which will occur the pugilistic carnival here, and a delegation from Dallas arrived this morning. Whittington Park has been chosen as the site for the arena. The lumber now on cars at Dallas will be shipped here, and several hundred men will be put to work day and night at once. The Hot Springs Railroad Company has begun work laying side tracks for the accommodation of several hundred passenger cars expected at the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

It is claimed that in an interview with Gov. Clark at Little Rock, Ark., that official said: "Neither Corbett nor Fitzsimmons has yet said, so far as I have heard, that the fight will take place in this or any other State, and I prefer to wait until something more tangible than talk develops before I say just what I will do should the fight attempt to be settled in Arkansas. In other words, I will not cross the bridge until I get to it."

Attorney General Kinsworthy is quoted as saying that he hoped the management of the fight had no serious intention of coming to Arkansas, but that if they should he would prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.

Close of Silver Cup Sale.

The wind-up of the big special sale at the American Horse Exchange took place yesterday. What few horses were left over from the two previous days were easily disposed of for very fair prices, and the great silver cup sale came to an end. Grand was every reason to feel proud of the success attending his efforts.

Next Tuesday there will be offered for sale some exceedingly richly bred trotters, high-steppers, saddlers, &c., the property of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., C. J. & H. Hamlin, William Bryant of Marion, Iowa, and a consignment from a New-York gentleman's private stable.

Startling Stories About the Race.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—The Courier, in announcing the arrival of Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore of the Valkyrie III., says that various startling stories against Americans have recently gained currency in yachting circles. Capt. Sycamore refuses absolutely to talk on the subject.

The Liverpool Post says:

"When what may be called an official English report of the yacht race is published there will be startling revelations, which will throw a strong light upon various phases of the cup contest."

Harry Wright's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The will of Harry Wright, the baseball manager, was admitted to probate to-day. Mr. Wright left an estate of $13,500. He also bequeathed to the National League and the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs his valuable collection of papers and memoranda bearing on the National game. It is possible that the bequest may conduce to the establishment of a library of reference.

Coney Island Jockey Club Officers.

The new Board of Directors of the Coney Island Jockey Club had its first meeting yesterday. Col. Lawrence Kip, who has served for many years as Vice President, was chosen to succeed the late J. G. K. Lawrence as President. J. H. Bradford and Cornelius Fellowes were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, and William K. Vanderbilt and John G. Heckscher were selected as Vice Presidents.

Derby Winners May Meet.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna stating that Tokio II., the winner of the Austrian Derby, will go to England to compete for the Cambridgeshire Stakes. It is stated that a match between Tokio II. and Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto, the winner of the English Derby this year, is being arranged. The stakes, it is said, will be £20,000.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—At a meeting of the Harlem Republican Club held Monday evening to make arrangements for the annual bowling tournament it was decided to extend invitations to the following clubs to compete: Bachelor, Doctora, Fordham Social, Harlem Bowling, Harlem Social, Kismet, Lenox, Lotus, New-York, Nameless, Phenix, Palisade Boat Club, Puritan, Standard, and Winsor. The games will be rolled on the Harlem Republican Club alleys on Monday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, commencing Nov. 18. The committee has not yet decided on the rules to govern. Entries close Saturday, Oct. 26.

—Manager Genslinger of the New Manhattan Athletic Club says that 1,428 members have paid dues since the reopening of the club and that the membership is about 3,000. In the future the club will make athletics on field, track, and water, a special feature, and it hopes to secure athletes who will again reflect credit on the "Cherry Diamond." The club will hold its next boxing tournament on Oct. 25.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club is fully prepared for any accidents that may occur in its football match to-morrow with the naval cadets at Annapolis, as it has sent eighteen men south.

—A regular meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club opens its football season to-morrow at Livingston, S. I., with the General Theological Seminary of New-York.

The Manhattan Handicap.

Secretary Crickmore of the Westchester Racing Association announces the following as the weights assigned by Handicapper Vosburgh to the horses entered for the Metropolitan Handicap. This is the big race at the opening meeting on Tuesday next, and will be run as the fifth event on the card. Penalties to winning horses will accrue from to-day:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Henry of Navarre	127	Saragossa	100
Clifford	126	Bathampton	100
Rey el Santa Anita	117	Victorious	97
Domino	117	Sir Francis	97
Dorian	115	Matt Byrnes	96
Sir Excess	114	Beldemere	95
Hornpipe	111	Flora Thornton	95
Sir Walter	107	Owlet	90
Galilee	106	Belmar	87
Henry Young	105	Illusion	85
The Pepper	104	Cromwell	85
Counter Tenor	100	Andrews	82
Rubicon	100		

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Racing at Aqueduct, 2 P. M.
Golf at St. Andrew's links.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Football.—Yale vs. Crescents, at Eastern Park.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's links, near Yonkers.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

A Half Dozen Epitaphs.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

On a retired sea Captain in the cemetery at Manchester-by-the-Sea:

Through Boreas' blast
And Neptune's wave,
I anchor here at last.

Another:

If you want to know what kind of a man I was,
wait till the day of retribution, and you shall be satisfied.

On a hosier:

He left his hose, his Hannah, and his love,
To sing Hosannahs in the land above.

Another:

Died by a stroke of casualty.
One on an aged couple:
Their warfare is ended.

And still another:

Here lies the body of Samuel Proctor,
Who lived and died without a doctor.

Effective Electioneering.

From The Washington Star.

"Well," said the Kentucky campaigner, "I have left absolutely nothing undone to win friends for our cause."

"That's good," replied the candidate.

"I have considered no personal sacrifice too great."

"That's very kind of you."

"I knew you would appreciate it, so I did not hesitate. Why, Sir, I have treated everybody in the country. I even drank water with the Prohibitionist Party—and he's going to be right with us."

Frank and Explicit.

From The Boston Transcript.

A city visitor in a country town had a tea party given in her honor, where she says she watched the country folk spoil their pleasant customs by imitating city artificiality. One sun-bonneted old maiden, however, relieved, unconsciously, the boredom of the afternoon. "Will you have milk and sugar in your tea?" she was asked. "Sugar, if lump; if not, no. Milk, if cream; if not, no."

Her Haunting Fear.

From Puck.

Maud—What do you think? Gladys has

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Active and Prices Generally Lower.

HOPE OF BETTER GOVERNMENT REPORT

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Heavy—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

Rumors regarding the Government report, which was due after the exchange closed, were the main features of the day's trading, and speculators were more in evidence than for some time past. Grain prices were very unsettled, and the close showed weakness. Provisions tended to lower prices without increasing demand. Cotton had a field day, and closed much lower. Coffee was quiet and very steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	66⅜	@	66⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23⅜	@	23⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅜	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25	@	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	9 3-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@	10.00
Lard, western steam	..	@	6.10
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½	@	23
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16	@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	19⅝	@	19¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8⅝	@	10
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	12.00	@	12.25
Lead, N.Y.	3.37½	@	3.40

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady, and advanced ⅝c on better foreign news and a sharp demand from local shorts, with heavy local clearances; prices ruled firm until near the close, when free offerings caused a break of ⅝@⅞c, with considerable activity, although traders generally were holding off for the Government report. The close was easy at ¼@⅜c decline....Spot was quiet and about steady....Sales, 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 2¼@2⅝c over December, free on board, afloat. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, December price for canal, to le over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern at ½c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard at 2½@2⅝c over December; No. 1 Northern Duluth, inspection at ½c over December....Clearances hence, 353,548 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 444,449 bushels; receipts, 45,325 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 80,111 bushels; in the interior, 1,008,475 bushels.

Options contracts were moderately active and weaker on an expected bearish Government report, with the close heavy at ¼@⅝c decline....Spot was firm and in fair demand. Sales: 100,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2, 38¾c, delivered; 72,000 bushels export 2¾@2⅞c over October, free on board, afloat, and 20,000 bushels yellow to arrive, 37⅝c elevator and 38¾c delivered....Receipts, 139,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 188,398 bushels; in the interior, 268,903 bushels....Clearances hence, 157,037 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 168,124 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but tended to strength on expected less favorable crop report and an advance in freight rates West, closing firm at ⅛@⅜c advance....Spot were higher and in good demand....Sales, 184,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c for 46,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23¾c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23⅝c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 24⅝@24¾c; track mixed, 24@25½c; track white, 24¼@30c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 77,400 bushels; exports, 34,190 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	..	@	64¾
December	6,785,000	66 13-16@67¼	66⅞
May	1,640,000	69⅛@70¾	69⅞
Total	8,425,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	110,000	36 @36¾	36⅛
November	90,000	35⅝@35⅞	35¾
December	95,000	34⅜@35	34⅝
May	330,000	34¾@34 15-16	34¾
Total	625,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	70,000	23½@23⅝	23⅝
November	60,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅜
December	70,000	23½@23¾	23¾
May	20,000	25½@	25½
Total	225,000		

FLOUR—There was a firmer feeling on the part of receivers, but jobbers refused to purchase outside of small lots. Sales, 10,600 bbls, including of City Mills 2,010 bbls patents, 1,025 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 900 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10; 1,900 bbls Winter patents at $3.60@$3.75; 1,050 bbls Minnesota straights at $3.30@$3.40; 800 sacks do at $3.10; 150 bbls clear at $3.25; 150 bbls supers at $2.60, and 2,400 bbls patent Spring at $3.65....Arrivals, 9,402 bbls and 18,472 sacks; exports, 8,145 bbls and 750 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,574 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@ 2.60
No. 2	2.65@ 2.80
Extras	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.35
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.50@ 3.90
Special brands	3.65@ 3.75
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.85@ 4.00
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in slow demand; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Less active and steady at $1.60 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Steady but quiet. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 50@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand fairly good on jobbing account at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.20@3.60; ground, $2.30@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm; We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.90; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@72c; middlings, 77½@85c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 77½@80c; oilmeal, $29 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The few mills which had been paying much higher prices for seed have been placing fuller limits on their oil; hence the reports here yesterday that 20c was wanted for crude in bulk in some localities in Texas. It was possible that the Government's cotton crop report had some influence in its reporting a falling off in the condition for the month, although it was clear that the trading at the various markets throughout the country in cotton itself was with a different construction, and that the Government report had been more than discounted in any upward movement only recently. While the oil mills would have to ask 20c for their product to get out whole, those that have been anxious to get a supply of seed without considering its relative price all, yet the price is necessarily upon a nominal basis, since no outside condition of business justifies consumers in meeting near that basis, while most of them hold off with the belief that a near period in the future will show sufficient supplies of seed as the mills upon a more reasonable basis to admitting the offering of the oil at prices to conform to other food products. Hog products keep to a weak basis as affecting the sale of compound lard to injuring the demand for cotton oil, while the soap trade is centred on tallow at the most favorable price. Besides, all export markets are as inactive upon the oil here as at any time latterly, with only occasional lots taken on special wants. Prime yellow quoted at 27½@28c, the latter for a distinct grade that way, and good off yellow at 27c. Sales of 500 bbls barely prime at 27½c. PALM OIL was at steady prices; Lagos at 5¼@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair request, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.22; highest and closed, $1.22½ here and in Oil City. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout had a weak look, with a loss of about 10c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 5@7½ points on bacon, closing rather easy. The speculation was of a narrow character, while to tame the entire position was the larger supply of hogs than looked for and the weaker tendency of the grain speculation. The distributing business was good at all Western points, but the export inquiries were cautious and moderate. The week's hog packing was 275,000 head; same time last year, 195,000 head.

LARD—The West was down about 5 points and ruled slow, with October closing at 5.70c; January was at 5.72c asked to 5.80c, closing at 5.75c asked; May at 5.90@5.92½c, closing at 5.90c asked. Here there was a little local inquiry and 500 tcs cash taken up at 6.10c, at which it closed, but export interest was dull. City steam had reduced bidding from the refiners to 5.75c, but 5.90c was asked. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.12c nominal. Refined was taken up slowly, with Continent quoted at 6.50c and South American at 6.85c. Compound lard was quiet at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Was sold off 10@12½c at the West, and closed at near the inside prices, with the full supplies of hogs; October was at $8.27 nominal; January was at 9.37½@$9.50, closing at $9.40; May at $9.62½@$9.70 bid, closing at $9.62½@$9.65. Here there was little demand, with 100 bbls mess sold.... Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was offered on short ribs 5 points down on October and 5@10 points on new crop months, with October at the West at $5@$5.02½, closing at $5; November at $4.70 bid to $4.77½, closing at $4.70 bid; January at $4.77½@$4.80, closing at $4.77½@$4.80.

CUT MEATS—There was only a moderate local demand, but, as the supplies were not excessive, prices were carried along upon a steady basis; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7⅞@7¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅞@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices, with sales of 200 tcs and 500 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were weak and slow. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price here. Receipts at the West, 50,862 head; same time last year, 43,027 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; opened steady to 5c lower; $3.50@$4.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,417 head; active; strong; $3.40@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow; weak; $3.70@$3.95. Pittsburg—$4.50@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,945 head; $3.50@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady at $3.70@$4.05. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.35@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $4.10@$4.35. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6@6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb, 6¼c for 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market had not varied. At 4⅜c for city, in hogsheads, there was steadiness, more by reason of moderate offerings than from especial demand. Prime tallow is not only not plenty here, but near markets have a small supply, and decidedly firm prices are made. The lower grades, however, are again piling up at some of the Western markets. Sales here of 40,000 lb country made at 4⅜c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers still have a legged price of 6¼c, but they find demands not above 6c, and scarce at that, on the weak lard market, with its effect upon the compound product. For lard stearine demands are unimportant, with 7c quoted, nominal, for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled and moderately active on local account, with the close unchanged to 10 points up, and a steadier feeling. The part was irregular and close unchanged to ¼f higher, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig down to ¼ up. Spot Rio was firm, but quiet at 16⅜@16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags No. 7 at 16¾@16¾c, 1,300 bags Savanilla, 1,000 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.50c, 250 bags at 15.55c, 500 bags at 15.60c, 500 bags at 15.55c; November, 500 bags at 15.85c; December, 3,750 bags at 15.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; May, 500 bags at 14.30c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; 35 points paid to exchange 1,000 October for December; total for day, 10,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.05@15.15	10.60@10.65
February	14.90@15.00	10.55@10.65
March	14.80@14.85	10.55@10.60
April	14.55@14.65	10.50@10.60
May	14.40@14.50	10.45@10.55
October	15.45@15.55	12.30@12.40
November	15.35@15.40	11.05@11.75
December	15.15@15.20	11.15@11.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	238,511
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,550
Total stock in New-York to-day	229,961
Total stock in Baltimore	46,036
Deliveries yesterday	1,543—44,493
Total stock in New-Orleans	48,129
Deliveries yesterday	817—47,303
	91,796
Total stock in United States	321,757
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 9	144,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 9	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 9	99,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	16,000
	263,000
Total	584,757
Same time 1894	446,880

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean			16⅜@16¼
Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:			
No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7		
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			
Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:			
No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7		
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7		
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7		
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mafang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27½@27⅞	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Tajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'd	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, f'r to g'd	18¾@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16½@20	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Jamaica	16¾@20
Do, washed	19 @20	Mocha	25 @25½

COTTON.

CONTRACTS—The opening market was steady at 3@6 points decline, but by noon there had been a break of fully 29 points, with the most sudden drop at that time, or of fully 14 points. There were all sorts of rumors concerning the bureau report, most of them to the effect that its probable worst showing had been fully discounted, while as anticipating that the bears had the advantage. The general unloading was extensive. When the bureau report was received, it was found more against the crop prospects than had been looked for; almost at once prices were sent up fully 17 points. New-Orleans was in line with the fluctuations here, selling off early 13 points, and later a trifle more, but then recovering a few points. The bureau reported the average condition at 65 1-10, against 70 8-10 last month, a decline of 5 7-10 per cent., due to damage by early rains, later drought, and the ravages by boll worms and other insects. The top crop was generally reported a failure. Before the close here another raid was made for low prices, and the latest sales were at 17@18 points lower figures than on Wednesday, with a very active nervous feeling and a sharp pressure to sell, as after longer consideration of the bureau report. The sales for the day were fully 432,400 bales, which were within 2,000 bales of the largest since trading began on this crop....Spot was unchanged and in light demand. Sales, 700 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9 7-16
Middling uplands	9 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	11-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.77@8.78	8.80	8.77	700
November	8.80@8.82	8 96	8.68	9 50
December	8.88@8.89	9.01	8.86	31,700
January	8.96@8.97	9.12	8.85	227,900
February	9.01@9.02	9.16	8.92	7,800
March	9.07@9.08	9.23	8.97	135,500
April	9.12@9.13	9.25	9.13	3,100
May	9.17@9.18	9.33	9.08	15,700
June	9.22@9.24	9.37	9.20	500
Total				432,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8827	18770	6503	8678	8251	....
New-Orleans	10067	19570	20894	15194	15194	....
Mobile	1562	3365	857	2141	1594	....
Savannah	6448	7697	12088	8906	7352	....
Charleston	2580	4437	738	5142	4083	....
Wilmington	1908	2729	2826	1619	1168	....
Norfolk	1915	3391	3614	1013	1569	....
Baltimore	....	....	....	12	....	....
New-York	....	....	150	934	400	....
Boston	46	111	577	200	125	....
Philadelphia	212	129	434	228	150	....
West Point	919	1973	2229	616	750	....
Total	35201	62172	51905	44683	35221	....
This day last week	28856	53578	34873	29462	24816	40310
This day last year	37965	69834	62252	45299	38919	47917

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS and PEAS—Domestic marrow continue to sell pretty well, and hold steady at $1.70. A couple of cars of peas in to-day were put out quickly at $1.50, and a few medium sold at $1.55; demand for the small white beans still exceeds the supply. Red Kidney weak, and $1.55 begins to look extreme. A few barrels White Kidney sold at $1.90, and Yellow Eye have settled to $1.80. Other kinds without further change. Green peas quiet, but not over plenty and steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, Red Kidney, 1895, $1.50@$1.55; do, Red Kidney, 1894, $1.25@$1.30; do, White Kidney, 1895, $1.90; do, Turtle Soup, 1894, $1.65@$1.75; do, Yellow Eye, 1895, $1.80@$1.85; Lima, California, 1894, $2.75@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is cleaning up close, and is steady at 23c, while June creamery continues to receive attention. All low grades are neglected.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, Western, June, exc. to firsts	18 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	12 @13
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western, imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	14 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@ 9½

CHEESE—Full cream is firmer on moderate receipts and a fair home trade. Part skims in moderate request, but firm.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	8¾@ 9
State, full cream, large, August, colored, fancy	8½@ 8⅝
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	8¾@ 8¾
State, full cream, large, August, white, fancy	8⅜@ 8½
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7½@ 8¼
State, full cream, large, com. and fair	6 @ 7¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	9¾@10
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8¼@ 9½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7 @ 8
State part skims, Chenango and neighboring co.'s small, prime to choice	5 @ 7¼
State, part skims, large, white, choice	6 @ 6
State part skims, large, colored, choice	5½@ 5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4½@ 5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @ 4
State, full skims	2½@ 2¾

EGGS—Fancy fresh are firm, and together, with the best held stock, divide the trade. Low grades of fresh are quiet.

State, country marks, per dozen	19½@ 20½
Pennsylvania, country marks	19 @ 20
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered, fancy	@ 19
Western, northerly sections, fair to good	17½@ 18
Western, central sections, prime	17½@ 18
Western, southerly sections, prime	17½@ 18
Western, refrigerator, prime	16 @ 16½
Western, refrigerator, defective, case	$3.00 @$4.00
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	4.20 @ 4.85
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.60 @ 4.00
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.15 @ 3.60
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40 @ 3.00
Western culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.70

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are still in very good demand in the better grades, and prices rule firm for choice lots of both Fall and Winter sorts. Under grades dull. Pears plenty and choice in the fruit steady to firm. Quinces scarce and wanted. Peaches in moderate supply, but quiet, and unimproved; quality largely ordinary and such dull. Very few fancy Delaware or Niagara grapes arrive, and these would sell high; the usual varieties have only very light demand. Catawba easier. Concord about steady. Wine grapes, in bulk, active and firm. Cranberries in moderate supply; stock on hand is reduced and prices are gradually hardening. We quote: Apples—Fancy Fall table sorts, $2.50@$3; do, 20-ounce Fall pippin and blush, $1.50@$2; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.25; do, King, $1.75@$2.25; do, Hubbardson, $1.50@$2; do, Baldwin, $1.50@$1.75; do, Greening $1@$1.50; late lots, inferior, 50c@$1. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; Seckel, $2@$4.50; Beurre Bosc, $2.50@$3.50; Beurre Clairgeau, $2.50@$3; Beurre Anjou, $2@$2.50; Sheldon, $2@$2.50; Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; inferior, $1@$1.50; Boston pears, as to quality, $1@$2.50. Quinces, per bbl, $2.75@$3.75. Peaches Jersey, usual offerings, per basket, 30@90c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Crapes—Delaware and Niagara, fancy, per basket, nominal; do, Delaware, poor to good, 8@12c; do, Niagara, poor to good, 8@10c; do, Catawba, 9@10c; do, Concord, 8@9c; do, up-river Concord, per case, 50@60c. Wine grapes, in trays, per lb—Niagara, 2@2½c; Concord and Catawba, 1¾c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, per bbl, $6.50@$7.50; do, early black, $5.50@$6.75; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. DRIED—There is rather a quiet trade in evaporated apples, and the market is no lower, but buyers have been able to buy round lots of prime stock in the interior on the basis of 5¼c here, and they have generally been unwilling to pay any more for that grade on this market. In a jobbing way, 5¾c is obtained for prime, and choice to fancy range from 5¾@6¼c. A few carloads of sun-dried apples are moving, but the demand compared with the supply is small and the feeling easy. Chops steady. A sale of Georgia peeled peaches of fine quality reported at 6½c. Raspberries less firm; 10 bbls sold at 17½c. Choice dry cherries relatively scarce and firm. Other fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3¾c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun-dried, 15¼@16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7¼c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9@12c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—With 3 cars more in to-day, and the market already largely overstocked, there was an extremely dull trade, and sellers were forced to accept lower prices for all sorts. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 7@7½c; fowls, 7@8c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.50. DRESSED—Demand fair, but considerable stock offering and still to arrive, and the market shows weakness on fowls and dry-picked chickens; fancy scalded chickens are fairly steady, and large turkeys are well sustained. Other kinds show no material change. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, large, 12@14c; do, small to medium, 9@10c. Fowls, 11@11½c; old cocks, 6½@7c; chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 11@12c; scalded, 11@12c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 14@17c; do, Eastern, 13@16c; do, Western, @@12c; Eastern geese, 14@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

GAME—Demand good for choice, sound lots of all kinds. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.25; partridges, near-by, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, 50@75c; grouse, $1@$1.12; quail, frozen, per doz, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, fresh, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; small yellow-leg snipe, 50c; sand snipe, 30@40c; reedbirds, 40@60c; wild ducks, canvas-back per pair, $2@$2.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 50@75c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c; rabbits, 30@40c; venison, frozen, per lb, 18@20c; fresh, 20@22c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market still quiet, but the light arrivals prevent any accumulation, and prices are well sustained. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; clover mixed, 65@70c; clover, 55@60c; rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate receipt, but quiet, and the tone weak. Sweets held firmly. Onions in fair request, and steady.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Cabbages, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 100	75@ 1.75
Corn, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	1.00@ 1.75
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.00@ 2.50
Lima beans, flat, per bag	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red per bbl	65@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	65@ 90
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	..@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	..@ 1.00
String beans, Long Island, per bag	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Baltimore, green, half-bbl basket	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Virginia, wax, ½-bbl basket	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	25@ 60
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	..@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@ ..
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	65@ 75
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 2.75
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	1.87@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	1.75@ ..

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine stock is in moderate offering and firm, while inferior is neglected.

N. Orleans, cent'if'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand is moderate and mostly to fill current wants. Prices are well sustained.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3⅜
Ordinary	3 @3⅛	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅜@4		
Head	5⅝@6		

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, and demand good. Sales, 12,500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅝c; 4,450 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c, and 700 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c....Refined firm but quiet....The Trust has withdrawn its list of inside prices, but continues to allow the usual rebate of 3-16c per lb.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼@ ..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3⅛@ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅝
Fine granulated	4⅝
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Strength Followed by a Recession in Prices.

TRADING THOROUGHLY PROFESSIONAL

St. Paul's Excellent Traffic Return Imparts Strength to the Grangers

—Western Union's Improvement

—Liquidation in Leather.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The professional element was again in control of the market to-day. In the morning prices were strong on short covering and in the afternoon there was a general recession on a rumor of renewed trouble in the Kafir market, in London. The London market, however, closed firm, and there was no confirmation of the story.

There was good buying of the grangers in the morning, on the excellent showing made by the St. Paul Company for the first week in October, an increase of more than $155,000 over the corresponding month last year. The earnings for the week were only a few thousand dollars below those of 1893, when the World's Fair traffic swelled the receipts abnormally. The late decline wiped out the morning improvement, and the grangers closed from ⅛ to ⅝ lower. The general list was inactive, and at the close fractionally lower.

Trading in the industrials was less active than usual. Chicago Gas, after selling at 68¾, declined to 66¾, and closed at 67⅛, a net loss of a point. Sugar advanced on the company's new plan of doing business, but lost its gain and ¼ more in the afternoon. Leather stocks were both weak, the common losing 1⅝ and the preferred 1⅜ points. There was evidence of liquidation in both stocks. Western Union was exceptionally strong, and held most of its advance. The annual report was regarded as satisfactory.

The news of the day was encouraging. Reports from the meeting of the Trunk Line Presidents indicated a satisfactory agreement. Further advances were made in the prices of anthracite coal. Railway earnings included an increase of $40,000 by Missouri Pacific for the first week in October. The Government crop report did not come out until after the close of business.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply for long dates, but the demand was only fair and a reduction of rates is looked for. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,631,458; balances, $6,769,585; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $281,380.

Money in London, ¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69. There were sales of 80,000 ounces at 68@68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$68,498,002
Imports for the same period	23,117,401
Net exports	$45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893	13,197,896
Net exports to date, 1892	51,752,961

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¾@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅞.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—1/64@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Flint & P. M.	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	¾
St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
U. P., Den. & Gulf.	¾
U. S. Cord. gtd.	⅞
Western Union.	⅞

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio.	1½
Chicago Gas.	1
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	⅝
Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	1¼
Louisville & Nashville.	1½
National Starch.	¾
New-Jersey Central.	1
Southern Railway pf.	¾
U. S. Leather.	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 1st funded 7s	2½
Erie 1st cn., gold	1¼
Kan. Pac. 1st, Den. Div.	1
Kan. Pac. cn., t. r.	3
Ohio & Mississippi cn., s. f.	1
Oregon Imp. cn.	2
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
U. P., D. & G. 5s.	1½
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

DECLINED.

Nash., C. & St. L., cn.	1¼
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	123	123½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	220
American Exchange	161
Broadway	240
Commerce	200
Corn Exchange	285
Gallatin National	290
German-American	105
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	520
Irving	135
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	187
Merchants'	133
Metropolitan	1½
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Seventh National	115
Shoe & Leather	90
Third National	105
Western National	112

Five shares of America sold at 219 and 50 shares at 220.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150½	150½	150¼	150½	151	155	380
American Cotton Oil	21⅛	22½	21⅛	22½	21¼	22¾	30
American Express	115	115	115	115	115	117	180
*American Sugar Refining	100⅞	110¾	100	109¾	109¾	109⅞	12,015
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	101½	102	191
American Tobacco	97¼	98	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	3,018
American Tobacco pf.	100	100	100	100	106	100	15
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	5,715
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	100
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	61	61	60	62	850
Canada Southern	55¼	55¾	54¾	54⅝	54	54½	235
Canadian Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59½	60½	50
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	18½	19	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	19	..	200
Chicago Gas	68⅜	68⅜	66¾	67¼	67⅜	67¼	3,425
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	105½	104¾	104¾	104⅜	105	1,935
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	86½	85⅜	85½	85⅜	85½	8,170
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	44⅞	45	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70½	70¾	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76	24,510
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	..	127	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77	77⅞	75½	76½	76⅜	76½	5,993
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6	..	6	6	6	6½	175
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38¾	38¾	250
Consolidated Gas Company	144½	145	144½	144⅝	144½	145	450
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	132	132	131½	133½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52⅜	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52⅝	400
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	24½	24½	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	6,120
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6½	6½	6¼	6½	6	7	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	99½	99¾	98¾	101	57
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	66¾	67	65½	65½	65¼	66	900
Flint & Père Marquette	18	18	18	18	..	..	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	..	..	100
General Electric	38	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37⅝	1,750
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	..	⅝	100
Illinois Central	100	101	100	100	100	101½	58
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	19½	20½	200
Iowa Central	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	1,200
Iowa Central pf.	33½	36	33½	36	30	36½	300
Lake Erie & Western	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	23½	24	450
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	77	78	110
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150¼	150⅝	150	151	250
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	18¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼	20	200
Louisville & Nashville	62½	62⅝	60¾	61	61	61⅜	5,070
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9½	10	15
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	505
Manhattan Consolidated	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	110⅜	111⅜	105
Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	12⅞	13	200
Minn. & St. Louis	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	60	60½	20
Missouri Pacific	37	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	6,180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	17⅛	17¼	1,176
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37	700
Morris & Essex	140½	140½	140½	140½	..	..	10
*National Lead Company	34	34	34	34	34	34½	50
*National Lead Company pf.	92	92	92	92	91	92	10
National Starch	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	9	9½	200
New-Jersey Central	112	112	112	112	112	112¾	115
New-York Central	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	101	101½	18
New-York Air Brake, all in. pd.	55	55	55	55	51	55	20
New-York & New-Haven	185½	185½	185½	185½	185	186	54
New-York, Lack. & Western	116½	116½	116½	116½	..	..	8
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	11¼	11⅝	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	13	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	36	36½	300
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	140
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	200
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	710
Ontario & Western	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅜	18½	5,315
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10½	10¾	10¼	10½	..	11	150
Pacific Mail	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞	1,200
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅜	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	21	7,840
Pullman Palace Car Co.	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	172	174	60
Quicksilver pf.	18	18	18	18	16½	18½	25
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¼	17¼	17	17	17	17¼	375
St. Paul & Duluth	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42⅞	43½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121	121	121	121	121	123	100
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	24	24½	450
Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	400
Southern Railway pf.	38¾	38¾	38	38	38	38¼	1,580
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43⅞	44	43	43¾	43¾	43¼	6,025
Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅝	1,100
Union Pacific	15	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	15	8,040
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6½	7	6½	7	6½	7	950
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8½	540
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	16¼	16¾	10
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	33	33	33	33	32	33	215
United States Express	48	48	48	48	45	50	20
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	94½	110
*United States Leather	15½	15½	14¼	14¼	14½	15	6,280
*United States Leather pf.	83¾	83¾	81¼	82	81¾	82¼	5,575
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8¾	9⅛	600
Wabash pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22¾	2,000
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	105	105	100	107	55
Western Union Telegraph	92⅛	93	92¼	92⅜	92⅜	92½	2,303
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	15	15⅝	4,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48¼	47	49	210
Total sales							183,466

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs.	69	69	68¾	68¾	68⅝	69	80,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Larcosse	.09	.09	.08	.08	..	..	2,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	75	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 15,000	102
7,000	74	5,000 83	102
Atch., Top & S. Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	101¼	5,000	103¾
15,000	82½	5,000	102
Atch., Top & S. Fe When Issued	101½	Erie 1st Funded 7s 10,000	109
Adjustment 4s	77¾	Erie Cons Gold 7s	142¼
23,000	55⅞	5,000	
Atch., Top & S. Fe 4s Trust Receipts	88	Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div 5s	
13,000	81½	1,000	97¾
10,000	81¾	Gal., Har'g & San An.	
50,000	81⅞	Mex & Pac Div 5s	
Atch., Top & S. Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A,		8,000	93⅜
Trust Receipts, 1st Instlmt Paid		5,000	94
35,000	33½	Kan Pac 6s, 1895 6,000	103¼
1,000	33½	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Division, Assented	
37,000	33⅜	24,000	112½
5,000	33¼	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	33⅜	1,000	83
Austin & N'w'n 1st	103	2,000	84
10,000	103	14,000	84½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s		5,000	84¾
1,000	114¾	5,000	85
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s		5,000	84¾
1,000	103¾	23,000	85
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st		15,000	80
1,000	108	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	
Canada So 1st Gtd		1,000	97¼
8,000	111¼	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	
5,000	111½	Cent'l of N J G M 5s	
Registered	103¾	19,000	108¼
500	118	4,000	103¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	
4,000	112½	2,000	84
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		Lo., N A & Chic G M	
5,000	93	8,000	78
Chic., B & Q Cons 7s		7,000	78¼
1,000	120¾	Metropolitan Elev 2d	
Chic., Burl & Quincy Iowa Div 4s		1,000	109
3,000	99¾	Metropolitan Elev 1st	
Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	120½
10,000	93	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		10,000	110
2,000	104	Midland of N J 1st	
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	115¼
5,000	120	Mil & St Paul 1st	
10,000	112¾	Chic & Mo Riv 5s	
Chic G L & C Co 1st		1,000	107¼
3,000	93	Chic & Pac 6s	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs		1,000	118
25,000	48	I. & D. Ext	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		5,000	132
3,000	101¾	South'n Minn Div	
10,000	101	16,000	118
3,000	104⅞	Minn & St L 1st	
1,000	104⅞	Iowa Extension	
Cin, Ham & D 4½s		2,000	127¼
5,000	105½	Southwestern Ext	
Col. Coal & Iron 6s		25,000	127½
10,000	101	Minn & St L Con 5s	
4,000	101¾	43,000	103¼
2,000	101½	Mo., Kan & T 1st 4s	
1,000	111	22,000	88½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		Mo, Kan & East 1st	
2,000	88¼	3,000	94¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		7,000	95
5,000	110¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
Edison Elec Ill Co c. N Y. Cons 5s		4,000	84
4,000	103½	2,000	90
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	
1,000	111	6,000	103
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
2,000	88¼	14,000	66
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		Nash., C & St L Con	
5,000	110¼	10,000	104
Edison Elec Ill Co c. N Y. Cons 5s		2,000	103½
4,000	103½	4,000	103¾
		Nat St'ch M Co 1st	
		9,000	100
		N Y Cent'l 1st Reg	
		10,000	123¼
		N Y, B & M Bch 1st Consolidated 5s	
		10,000	102
		N Y Central Deb 5s	
		1,000	108
		N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
		3,000	104¾
		N Y, Lake E & W'n 1st Cons 2d Consol	
		13,000	79¾
		N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	
		5,000	92½
		1,000	92½
		3,000	92½
		North Pac Cons 1st	
		2,000	39
		1,000	38¾
		Trust Receipts	
		1,000	38½
		Ohio & Miss Cons 2d	
		10,000	107
		Ohio & Miss Con S. F.	
		10,000	107
		Ohio Southern 1st	
		1,000	90½
		5,000	90½
		Ohio Southern G M 4s	
		18,000	35
		Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	
		1,000	38¾
		23,000	38¾
		Oregon R & Nav 1st	
		22,000	111⅝
		Oreg Short Line 6s	
		Trust Co Certfs	
		5,000	106
		Oreg S L & U N Trust Co Certfs	
		10,000	60½
		5,000	60⅜
		5,000	60¾
		5,000	60⅜
		4,00088	79¼
		5,000	79½
		22,000	79⅝
		Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	
		10,000	40
		20,000	40¼
		15,000	40
		3d Pref Inc	
		10,000	18¼
		28,000	18⅜
		Rio Grande W'n 1st	
		37,000	77⅞
		1,000	77⅞
		16,000	77⅜
		Rome, W & Og Cons	
		1,000	94
		St L & Iron Mt 5s	
		10,000	84¾
		1,000	85
		St L Southw'n 2d Inc	
		8,000	38½
		St Paul, M & M 1st	
		Cons 6s, Redu to 4½s	
		1,000	106⅜
		Montana Central 6s	
		1,000	119¾
		Montana Central 5s	
		1,000	104⅞
		St P & Nor Pac 6s	
		8,000	123
		Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Receipts	
		5,000	63
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
		2,000	97
		1,000c	97
		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
		8,000	97
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	
		10,000	93⅝
		7,000	93⅜
		Southern Ry 1st	
		1,000	97¼
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
		3,000	91½
		5,00083	91½
		1,000	91⅞
		4,000	91½
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
		5,000	27¾
		5,000	28
		10,000	27¾
		5,000	27½
		20,000	27¼
		Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	
		5,000	81½
		Tol, St L & K C 1st	
		1,000	76⅜
		Trust Receipts	
		6,000	75¾
		6,000	76
		1,000	75½
		16,000	76
		10,000	76¼
		Union Pac 1st, 1896	
		10,000	108½
		10,000	108¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1897	
		1,000	103¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
		2,000	103½
		Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
		2,000	99½
		16,000	99¾
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
		5,000	41¼
		13,000	41½
		7,000	41¾
		32,000	42
		10,000	42½
		49,000	42¾
		1,000	42¾
		1,000	42½
		2,000	42½
		5,000	41¾
		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	
		5,000	47½
		10,000	48
		Virginia Midl'd G M	
		9,000	101¾
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		13,000	109
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
		3,000	78⅛
		15,000	78
		West Shore Gtd 4s	
		1,000	106¼
		1,000	106⅝
		20,000	106¼
		Registered	
		1,000	103½
		14,000	103⅝
		18,000	103⅝
		W'n N Y & Penn Gen	
		5,000	49
		W'n N Y & Penn Inc	
		15,000	19¼
		5,000	19½
Total sales			$1,804,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	65½
American Coal	100	..
American Coal Oil pf.	71⅞	74
American District Telegraph	35	40
American T. & C.	94	..
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when issued	32	33
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	21	21¾
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	172¼	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	100	103
Chicago & Northwest pf.	147	150
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	94	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	..	75
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	96	100
Col. & H. Coal	2½	4
Col., H. V. & T.	23	24
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	64
Com. Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	168	169
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	55
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅛	⅛
Homestake	29	31
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	79	80
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	9
Keok. & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas	28¼	28½
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
United States Rubber	40¼	40½
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Western Union Beef	9	9¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	109⅞	110⅝	109	109¼	12,240
Am. Tobacco	97⅜	97⅜	97½	97½	140
A., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21	1,450
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	50
Chi. Gas	68¼	68¼	66¾	67¼	8,710
C., R. I. & P.	77	77½	76⅝	76⅝	1,080
C., B. & Q.	86	86⅝	85½	85½	5,050
C., M. & St. P.	76⅝	76⅞	75¾	75⅞	14,910
Dist. & C. F.	24¼	24½	23½	23¾	1,440
Gen. Electric	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	170
Total sales					52,210

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. Gas L. 5s	93	93	93	93	$8,000
Mont. C. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½	5,000
N. P. con. 5s	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	7,000
Total sales					$49,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.30	.30	.30	.30	1,000
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Total sales					1,700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L. & N.	61⅝	61¾	60¾	61	1,130
Mo. Pacific	37	37⅜	36¾	36½	640
Pacific Mail	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	60
P. & R.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	3,710
Tenn. C. & I.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43⅜	400
Union Pac.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	20
U. S. Leather	15	15	15	15	40
U. S. L. pf.	82	82¼	82	82⅛	60
West. Union	92⅞	93	92⅜	92⅜	310

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tex. Pac. 1st	91½	91½	91½	91½	4,000
Wabash 2d	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. inc.	19½	19½	19½	19½	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.12	.13	.12	.13	600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	60⅝	61	60	60	1,239,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

FRED'K. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
OUTSIDE SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**, have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
of Rolston & Hass.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Oregon Improvement Company.

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to send to the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK,** the amount of your holdings and your address. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

HENRY HENTZ,
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
STUART G. NELSON,
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
B. F. TRACY,
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.
E. L. OPPENHEIM,
of E. L. Oppenheim & Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1895.—In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Friday, October 11, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value, in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
41 and 46 Wall St.
New-York, Oct. 8, 1895.

The stockholders having voted at a special meeting held Oct. 7, 1895, to reduce the capital stock of the bank from $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of $100 each, to $1,500,000, to consist of 15,000 shares of $100 each, the Board of Directors have ordered that the reduction take effect as of Nov. 1, 1895, and that the transfer books be closed Oct. 15, 1895, to be reopened Nov. 1, 1895, on and after which last-named date stockholders of record Oct. 15, 1895, will be entitled, upon surrender of the certificates of stock then held by them, to receive one-half of the par value of their holdings in new certificates covering shares in the reduced capital, and one-half of the par value of their holdings in money. Certificates representing fractions of shares cannot be issued. Any stockholder desiring to buy or sell an interest in a half share, growing out of the reduction, can arrange a satisfactory adjustment by communicating with the bank. W. H. PERKINS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly endorsed, with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,** under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Instalment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Instalment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Instalment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
of the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Dealers in Investment Securities,
29 WALL ST., N. Y.
CHARLES FAIRCHILD,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CHARLES A. WATROUS.

THE INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-third semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on Oct. 31, 1895, at 3 P. M. at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after Jan. 1, 1896, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1895.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Green and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 14th day of Nov., 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 15, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

Dividends.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1895.

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. upon the Preferred stock of this company, payable at the Central Trust Company of New-York, Friday, October 25th, 1895.

Transfer books close Oct. 18th and reopen Oct. 26th.

L. D. KELLEY, Treas.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 26th September, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 14, till Friday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—The expected return of the President to Washington at an early day is interesting to many persons who have their eyes upon appointments within his gift. The opinion has lately been expressed that Mr. Cleveland will soon name the successor to the late Associate Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States. In an article relating to this subject printed in a New-York paper Sunday the amusing statement was made that William B. Hornblower of New-York served as a member of the Supreme Court from the time of his appointment until the Senate refused to confirm him. Readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will not require to be told that Mr. Hornblower has not yet occupied a seat on the Supreme bench. While the opinion obtains in some quarters that he will be reappointed, no information bearing on the subject has yet been given by the President. It is not expected that the vacancy will be filled before the meeting of Congress.

—Senator Lexow is expected by the managers of Mr. Weaver's campaign in the Oneida Senatorial district to make a campaign speech there in Mr. Weaver's interests. It is in this district that Coggeshall is an independent candidate. The Democrats have no candidate. It is likely that Mr. Lexow will rather enjoy the opportunity to say some things about Mr. Coggeshall. These two Senators were on the best of terms at the beginning of the last session of Coggeshall incurred Lexow's displeasure by violating the caucus rules and refusing to support Mr. Lexow's police measures. The feeling grew so bitter that toward the last of the session Lexow openly called Coggeshall a "traitor" to his party. Mr. Coggeshall retorted by calling Mr. Lexow "a political jumping jack from Nyack." The prospect of another session of this joint debate is exhilarating to the pleasure loving public of Oneida County.

—When Warner Miller's forces were lining up against those commanded by ex-Senator Titus Sheard in Herkimer County, it came about that the two were so nearly equal that the result hinged on the single town of Wilmurt. Whoever secured the delegates from that town would control the convention. It turned out that the Miller men carried that town. Wilmurt is one of the northern townships in the county, and in it are many mills and gangs of woodsmen at this season of the year—a floating population. There are stories now that the number of voters at the Republican primary was something like 200 in excess of the whole number of voters there at the last election.

—Some Republicans who are given to prophesying say that the demonstration made on the occasion of the return to this country of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin was the first gun of a Gubernatorial "boom" for him. He had been elected Treasurer of the Republican State Committee only a few days before his return. This, according to the prophets, was not so much for the effect on any Gubernatorial campaign which may be in the future of Gen. McAlpin as for present usefulness. Along with the McAlpin futurity "boom" is coupled the statement that Gen. Howard Carroll is in line for the position of Adjutant General.

—It is conceded in Richmond, Va., that no man in the State had so strong a hold on the Republicans of the State as Gen. Mahone, but it is also recognized by the Democrats that there are several leaders in the Republican Party who would not meet with the bitter antagonisms that he did. The effort will now be made to reorganize the party, especially with a view of controlling the delegation to the Republican Presidential Convention next year. The friends of McKinley and Reed will strive to gain control of the Chairmanship of the State Committee with this object in view.

—Senator Coggeshall has adopted an emblem for his ticket in his independent fight for the Senate in the Oneida district. It is a picture of a buxom Goddess of Justice. She is blindfolded and has the usual scales, and in her hight hand something which looks like the handle of a sword. There is some doubt in the minds of the weaker people whether this is typical of a knife or is simply the butt end of "Paddy" Gleason's axe, which they think may have been adopted by independent candidates generally.

—It is said that the speech of Henry A. Powell, in placing in nomination Fire Commissioner Wurster for the Brooklyn Mayoralty, had considerable to do with the defeat of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Powell referred to Mr. Bryant's troubles with labor organizations. It is said that for this great favor Mr. Powell is to succeed Albert G. McDonald as Corporation Counsel, in case of Mr. Wurster's election.

—The preparation of the official ballot is under way in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. In size it will be as large as the first page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. According to statute it must be made up with reference to the highest vote, and so on to the lowest, polled at the last general election, thus: Republican, 673,818; Democratic, 517,710; Democratic-Reform, 27,202; Prohibition, 23,525; Socialist Labor, 15,868; People's, 11,049.

MEN NAMED BY TAMMANY

Candidates Chosen for the Judicial and Other Offices.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES' CAREERS

Lawyers Who Have Already Served on the Bench and Those Who Are Seeking New Honors from the Voters.

Sketches of the candidates nominated by Tammany Hall Wednesday night are printed herewith, in the order in which the names appear upon the official ticket:

Henry D. Purroy.

Henry D. Purroy, renominated for County Clerk, was born in New-York, Aug. 27, 1848, and is the son of the late John B. Purroy, who was a prominent lawyer in this city. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was elected the first representative of the annexed district in the Board of Aldermen, and was chosen President of that board. In 1881 he was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Grant. He was made President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and continued to act as such until Jan. 1, 1883, when he assumed the duties of his present office, to which he had been elected by a majority of more than 75,000.

William Sohmer.

William Sohmer, the nominee for Register, was born in Germany in 1852, and was brought to New-York in 1859. He was educated in the public schools of this city. At an early age he entered the service of one of the leading insurance companies, and rose to be General Manager, which he still is. In 1889 he was elected to the Assembly from the old Tenth District, and made a record that was commended by the City Reform Club. He was re-elected over popular opponents by greatly increased majorities in 1891 and 1892. Last year he was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and demonstrated his popularity by leading the ticket of his party by nearly 5,000 votes. Mr. Sohmer is a member of most of the prominent German societies. He is a brother of the piano manufacturer, Hugo Sohmer.

Charles H. Truax.

Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, candidate for Supreme Court Justice, was born in 1846, and is a graduate of Hamilton College He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and at once began the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and was afterward assigned to assist the Supreme Court Justices in their work at the Trial Terms and at Chambers, where he has done some important work. He was defeated at the last election by Henry R. Beekman, who has also been since assigned to the Supreme Court.

Charles F. MacLean.

Charles F. MacLean, one of the candidates for the Supreme Court, was born in New-Hartford, near Utica, fifty-one years ago. His mother was related to the late Samuel J. Tilden. He received a public-school education, and later studied law at Yale College, from which institution he received a diploma as Doctor of Philosophy, after which he continued his studies at the Berlin University. There he attained the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he accompanied Gen. Sheridan through France. He was one of the first non-combatants who reached Paris after the capitulation. He delivered dispatches to the American Minister. He returned to New-York in 1872, where he took up the practice of law.

Mr. MacLean was the School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward for a number of years, and was appointed April 18, 1879, Police Commissioner by Mayor Edward Cooper, he having for some years prior acted as counselor for the Police Commissioners. His predecessor, Sidney Nichols, instituted an inquiry into the legality of the appointment of Mr. MacLean as Police Commissioner, which resulted in the reinstatement of Nichols.

During Mayor Grace's first term Mr. MacLean was appointed by him a Park Commissioner. Mayor Grant appointed him a Police Commissioner Jan. 3, 1890, which office he retained during the full term. Since the beginning of the present year he has acted as attorney for the Sheriff.

Frederick Smyth.

Frederick Smyth, the Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1832. He came to this country in 1849, and a few years later entered the law office of Florence McCarthy. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and two years after became an assistant in the office of United States District Attorney John McKeon.

When Mr. McKeon resumed private practice he selected Mr. Smyth as his partner. He was appointed Recorder on the death of John T. Hackett, and in 1880 was elected for the full term of fourteen years.

Put forward by his intimate friend, John Kelly, he had been the unsuccessful candidate on several occasions for judicial offices. Last year he was the defeated Tammany candidate for Recorder.

Joseph E. Newburger.

Joseph E. Newburger, nominated for the Court of General Sessions, was born in this city, in the old Eleventh Ward, and is forty-two years old. He was graduated from Grammar School No. 15, and, although poor, adopted the law as his profession and worked his way through Columbia College Law School, clerking during the day and doing newspaper work at nights. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and was an active practitioner up to five years ago, when he was elected to the bench of the City Court, polling the largest number of votes on his ticket. He is a prominent member of the Beethoven, Maennerchor, Democratic Club, Progress Club, a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, President of the Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, besides being well known in Masonic and Odd Fellows circles. In addition to this the Judge is a member of numerous other charitable and social organizations. He is a bachelor, and lives with his mother and sister.

Martin T. McMahon.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, candidate for the Court of General Sessions, was born in Canada in March, 1838. Both his parents came from Ireland. He was graduated at St. John's College, Fordham, in 1858.

At the outbreak of the war he was admitted to the bar. He raised a company of cavalry and served under Gen. George B. McClellan. He afterward served as Chief of Staff in the Sixth Army Corps. At the close of the war he was brevetted Major General. In 1866 and 1867 he was Corporation Attorney for this city. In 1868 and 1869 he was United States Consul at Paraguay. In 1872 he was Receiver of Taxes in this city. In 1885 he was Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. Two years ago he was elected State Senator on the Tammany ticket.

Robert A. Van Wyck.

Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, renominated for the City Court, was born in this city forty-five years ago, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1872, at the head of a class of 124, of which he was the valedictorian. His taste for the law may be, in a measure, inherited from his father, the late William Van Wyck, who was a distinguished lawyer, and a conspicuous man of affairs in New-York sixty years ago. From his father he also inherited his Democratic politics, for William Van Wyck was until his death prominent in the councils of the Democratic Party, being in his early manhood an admirer and confidential friend of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Chief Justice Van Wyck is a descendant on the paternal side in the seventh generation of Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New-Netherlands in 1650 from the town of Wyck, Holland, and married in 1660 at Flatbush, Kings County, N. Y., Ann, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first Dutch Reformed minister in that county. All the American Van Wycks are descendants of this couple.

Over 90 per cent. of Judge Van Wyck's opinions, written in General Term, are to be found in the law reports which are published for the guidance of the bench and bar. He is a member of the Holland Society, which is the true home of the Knickerbockers, being composed of descendants of Hollanders settling in America prior to 1675, over 100 years before the Declaration of American Independence. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas, Manhattan, Democratic, and other leading clubs of New-York.

John P. Schuchman.

John P. Schuchman, nominated for the City Court, was born in 1851 in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, of well-to-do country parents. He received a classical education. At thirteen years of age he was sent to the City of Darmstadt to school, and remained there for nearly five years, during which time he attended the gymnasium and technical school, being graduated in 1868. He came to this country the same year, visiting his uncle, who was engaged in an extensive importing business in this city.

The following year he entered the law office of Thomas Darlington. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and entered upon the practice of law. For the two ensuing years he was associated with his former preceptor, Mr. Darlington, and in 1875 he started his own practice in the Temple Court Building, and has since secured a large clientage and built up a profitable practice. Mr. Schuchman has been interested in some of the most important lawsuits, involving questions of civil rights, corporations, &c.

Mr. Schuchman has always taken an active interest in politics in this city, and has always been affiliated with the Democratic Party. He was an active member of the County Democracy from 1876 to 1888, when he joined with Tammany Hall. For twenty-seven years he has been a resident of the Seventeenth Ward.

In 1888 the State Convention elected him as a Presidential Elector of the Ninth Congressional District. The only office that he has ever held was as a member of the Tenement House Commission, to which he was appointed by Gov. Flower May 4, 1894. Mr. Schuchman's practical knowledge of the tenement-house question and his experience and daily contact with the tenement-house inhabitants, combined with his legal knowledge, enabled him to render very material assistance to the Tenement House Commission in its deliberations and in its conclusions.

Edward F. O'Dwyer.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, nominated for the City Court, was born in the City of New-York in 1860, and has lived here all his life. He was graduated from the public schools at sixteen and entered the law office of the late Adolph L. Sanger, where he remained until admitted to practice, in 1881.

He was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-first Assembly District in 1884, and served during 1885. He has never held or sought any other office. Since

Edward F. O'Dwyer.
Nominated by Tammany for a City Court Justiceship.

his admission to the bar he has had a large practice in New-York and Brooklyn and is esteemed by bench and bar as careful, able, and conscientious practitioner. Among many other cases of importance, he successfully defended William H. M. Sistare, indicted for an alleged bond embezzlement. He was sole counsel in the cases against the Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors arising out of the alleged Columbian frauds, and succeeded in acquitting all of the members after trials before Judges Charles F. Brown, Willard Bartlett, and Henry A. Moore.

Mr. O'Dwyer has acted as referee in a great many of the elevated railroad and other important cases, and not a single one of his decisions has been reversed. He has had a large number of cases arising out of the removal of members of the Fire and Police Departments, and has succeeded in restoring to office over fifty firemen and policemen who were illegally removed. Mr. O'Dwyer has argued a great many cases before the Court of Appeals and has been uniformly successful in that high tribunal.

MR. WIEMAN FOR SENATOR

His Selection Causes Trouble Among Brooklyn Republicans.

The Republicans of the Ninth District of Kings County nominated Julius L. Wieman for Senator.

The convention met on Saturday night, and Edward T. Linton received 135 votes and Mr. Wieman 134 votes. It was necessary for the successful candidate to have 139 votes. Senator Wolfert's friends changed to Linton, which gave him more than the required number, but, in great disorder, the convention was adjourned without the Chairman announcing that Mr. Linton had received the majority of the votes.

Friends of Mr. Linton, who is a strong consolidationist, Wednesday spread broadcast circulars which were as follows:

Right against wrong. It is no longer a question of Linton. It is a question, will the Republicans of Brooklyn sanction the stealing of a nomination from any man in a Republican Convention?

In the Ninth Senatorial District Convention, held last Saturday night, Linton required 139 votes to win. He got 149, as the original tally sheets of the Secretary show.

The Chairman said the convention was closed and fled.

Will Republicans stand any McKaneism?

The adjourned convention will determine this to-night. Fair-minded Republicans are anxiously awaiting the results.

The convention took place at the Labor Lyceum, and William Caldwell of the Twenty-seventh Ward presided. The vote was taken and resulted: Julius L. Wieman, 150; Edward F. Linton, 67; Senator Henry Wolfert, 12; Charles Wehr, 44.

Assemblyman Wieman, who is an anti-consolidationist, was declared the nominee, and Mr. Linton's friends said they would in all probability run him as an independent candidate.

CHANCE TO SPECULATE IN SILVER

The Supply Here Depleted by the Large Number of Buying Orders.

Buying orders for silver have reached the market in the last few days in such volume that the supply of silver on hand here has been much depleted. This condition is always interesting to speculators, because of the chance it offers for a quick profit. An advance in price has resulted, bullion selling yesterday at 68½ to 69¼ cents an ounce against 67 cents at the beginning of the week, and assay bars at 69 to 70 cents. Dealers at the Stock Exchange sold silver certificates yesterday for 80,000 ounces at 68¾ to 69 cents.

A short supply at this season is said to be not unusual. Operators under contract to deliver silver are concerned chiefly because of a strong demand from Europe, where it is wanted in connection with payments to Japan on war indemnity account. As if to aggravate the situation, demand for use in the arts is becoming urgent, and supplies from the mines are reduced by the operation of contracts by which smelters are sending bullion to the Orient by way of San Francisco instead of by way of New-York.

The advance so far has had no important effect, except in speculation. Output at the mines fell off when the price of silver became low. It can easily be enlarged by an advance in price. Since there can be no doubt of an abundance of silver, easily to be obtained, the speculative talk in Europe and here has added only 2 cents an ounce to the price. The advance in silver was quite as rapid and much larger last Spring, in anticipation of needs by China to meet treaty stipulations proposed by Japan.

A New Telephone Company.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 10.—Articles of incorporation for a new telephone company were filed in the County Clerk's office today by Ernest J. Ford, who holds 5,000 shares. The other incorporators are P. Justus Atkinson, and George N. Atkinson, who own 2,500 shares each.

The organization will be known as the Home Telephone Company of Jersey City. The capital stock will be $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares, of which $100,000 has already been paid in.

The territory to be covered is Hudson County, with the right of extension. The company may also acquire patents and buy and hold land, with all necessary franchises.

PLANNING A PLEASANT SEASON

Women of the New-Rochelle Association to Pay Particular Attention to Thursday Features.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A very pleasant Fall and Winter social season has been planned by the women of New-Rochelle who have charge of the women's department of the New-Rochelle Association, which has its headquarters in the beautiful gymnasium at Main and Centre Streets.

Special efforts are being made to make the Thursday morning entertainments as interesting as possible. A very excellent paper on New-Zealand was read this morning by Mrs. A. D. Ludlow of Brooklyn. Every Thursday morning from 11 o'clock to 12 o'clock there will be papers or lectures by prominent persons on timely subjects. Certain Thursday mornings will be devoted to musicales.

The entertainments are in charge of the Thursday Morning Club. Mrs. H. T. Vulté is Chairman of the club, Mrs. John Habberton is Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Henry Bezer is Secretary. Among other women who take active interest in the work are Mrs. Maurice Kingsley, Mrs. Henry Noyes, Mrs. N. C. Fonda, Mrs. William Haines, Mrs. J. W. Spalding, Miss H. Albro, Miss J. Fieltz, Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., Mrs. Seth Hunsden, Mrs. L. C. Ketchum, Mrs. N. H. Stavey, and Mrs. Edward Odell.

Evening dances will be held the last Thursday of each month. Arrangements are in progress already for a dance on Halloween that will resemble in some respects a harvest home festival. There will be special and unique dances, and the traditional customs associated with Hallowe'en will be observed in various ways. Greatest care is to be taken in the decorations of the gymnasium. There will be festoons of pumpkins, squash, and ears of yellow corn. Sheaves of wheat, bunches of red berries, and branches of Autumn leaves will ornament the walls. Lights will be distributed here and there to make the scene more effective. It is expected that a number of prominent society persons of New-York will be present.

A charity ball is also to be given in the gymnasium for the benefit of the New-Rochelle Hospital, and there is also to be a hospital fair. There will be dancing classes for children during the Winter months.

A regular feature of the woman's department of the New-Rochelle Association is a flower mission that was instituted last May. It sends flowers to the hospitals of New-York City.

THE EXASPERATED ARMENIANS

Explanation of Their Conduct by the President of the Patriotic Alliance.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Armenia will keep forever a grateful remembrance of the intelligent attention and sympathy with which the United States press has been following the development of events in Turkey since the Sassoon massacre. The latest phase of this development is marked by the Armenian demonstration against the Turkish Government in Constantinople and the subsequent disturbances. As a consequence of the demonstration the powers and the Porte have now come more closely face to face, and arguments of a different character may soon be resorted to for the settlement of the Armenian, if not the whole Eastern, question.

With a desire to dispel whatever misunderstandings may exist in the minds of some people, we beg to lay before the public the following explanations as to the true origin and meaning of the Armenian demonstration against the Porte:

The true spirit of the Armenian movement is not that of a "revolt," which means "getting out of order," but a forcible tendency to "enter into order." They ask to be governed.

"The Armenians, being the representatives of one of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond all doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious, and one of the most intelligent races in the world"—Gladstone—have been kept by the Turkish Government constantly in terror, in poverty, and in ignorance through a system of oppressive measures. Taking a new step, the Government not only refused to protect its Armenian subjects against the barbarous tribes of Kurds, but has taken the latter under official patronage, armed and organized them into bands of authorized brigands, and has let them loose on the Armenians. The last and most diabolical step taken of late years was to organize all the State officials, civil and military, under a superior direction, into a body devoted to execute, in the very name of the law, the horrible scheme of exterminating the Armenian Christians in Turkey. Formerly the Mohammedan, or Turkish, Government suppressed the evolution of the Armenian race; now it is suppressing the race itself. It is a sweeping storm of "plunder, murder, rape, and torture" that is passing over Armenia, such as Armenia had never experienced in the course of 3,000 years of her eventful existence.

The Armenians in the provinces, stupefied by terror, were powerless to move, though they would have been ten thousand times right to rise against the cruel hand so fiercely driving them toward the abyss. Besides, they were without arms, and many of them without food. On their brothers in Constantinople devolved the sacred duty of raising a protest against the Porte. It is to be noted here that besides the 150,000 Armenian citizens there is a fluctuating population of over 80,000 Armenians in Constantinople who have their families and homes in Armenia. These Armenians, true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Grand Vizier. They did it after having patiently awaited for long months the result of the European intervention on their behalf, and when they thought it was time to protest, they protested in a very orderly way. No European people would have done it better under the same circumstances. It was not a sudden outburst of indignation, but a deliberate action. The Arm

BUSINESS RUINED BY BAD MILK

So Henry Lekey Says—He Sues Wholesaler John Rudd for Causing His Downfall.

A queer outcome of the recent raid by the Board of Health on dealers who sold adulterated milk is a suit for $5,000 damages begun by Henry Lekey against John Rudd. Lekey is a young fellow of nineteen years who, by thrift and industry, had built up a comfortable retail milk business at 425 West Forty-fourth Street.

Rudd is a wealthy wholesale dealer and has depots all over the city. Lekey alleges that he has been ruined because Rudd sold him adulterated milk. He has, he says, been forced to go out of business, and now serves as a clerk in the establishment he formerly presided over as proprietor.

Lekey was arrested in the raid on the dealers, and was fined $100 in the Court of General Sessions. The payment of this fine was a pretty heavy drain on his financial resources, which at the best were exceedingly light. But worse than this was the effect of his arrest and the publication of his conviction and fine. His customers nearly all left him because they believed he had knowingly adulterated their milk, and he finally found himself without any trade left to speak of, so he had to give up his business.

In his suit against Rudd, the young man declares that he paid the market rate for pure milk to the wholesale dealer, and always believed he was getting pure milk until the Health Board inspectors told him otherwise. He therefore holds Rudd responsible for his ruin and asks judgment for $5,000.

As Lekey is under age he could not sue in person, and Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed a guardian ad litem for him on the application of his lawyer, T. E. Murray.

MUST LOOK TO THEIR CLIENTS.

Chief Justice Daly Gives a Decision of Interest to Lawyers.

Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday rendered an opinion in relation to lawyers' costs that will be read with much interest by members of the bar, as well as outsiders who have much litigation. The decision was rendered on the motion of Ernest E. Ball, a Wall Street lawyer, for an order to compel Mrs. Margaret D. Fullam, to pay him $9.50 costs in an action brought against her by Dr. Robert F. Brodnax.

Dr. Brodnax sued Mrs. Fullam for $75, a balance due him on a bill for professional services rendered her husband. Mr. Ball acted for Dr. Brodnax, and advanced the costs. Five days before the case came up for trial in the Tenth District Court, Mrs. Fullam settled with Dr. Brodnax on payment of $50, without the knowledge of Mr. Ball.

When he made the application for the order to compel Mrs. Fullam to pay his costs of $9.50, Mr. Ball said that he had not been able to collect the costs from his client, and thought that Mrs. Fullam should be compelled to pay them. Mrs. Fullam appeared, and, with tears in her eyes, said that she had paid the physician in full, and did not think she should be compelled to pay the costs.

Chief Justice Daly said that he did not think so, either. Mr. Ball insisted that the law was in his favor, and said that the question was one of great importance to the members of the bar, and requested Judge Daly to take his briefs and render a decision.

The Judge consented to read the briefs, but warned Mr. Ball that if he decided against him, he would have to pay $10 costs. Mr. Ball replied that he did not want the money, but wanted the legal question decided. In his opinion, Judge Daly said:

"The plaintiff's attorney attempts, by motion, to collect $9.50, his costs, from the defendant after the entry of judgment in favor of his client. Before judgment, motion may be made for leave to proceed with the action, in order to enforce the attorney's lien; when a settlement has been had without his knowledge, and where judgment has been entered and satisfied by the client in order to deprive the attorney of his lien, the satisfaction will be set aside in his motion.

"In this case the judgment has been entered but has not been satisfied, and there is no reason why the attorney should not issue execution to collect the unpaid costs.

"This is not a motion for leave to issue execution, but for a summary order directing defendant to pay costs of the action. There is no authority for the practice. As costs were demanded by plaintiff's counsel, it is improper to award costs in denying this motion."

The Court therefore denied the motion, with $10 costs for Mrs. Fullam.

HIS POKER PLAYING OBJECTED TO.

Max May's Partners Want the Firm Dissolved.

Max May's partners charge him with being too fond of playing draw poker with the firm's money, and they have begun proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas for a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. May's partners are Hugo Munzer and Samuel Mollner. The partners do a wholesale liquor business, under the firm name of Hugo Munzer & Co., at 888 Ninth Avenue.

Through Maurice B. Blumenthal, as attorney, Messrs. Munzer and Mollner yesterday asked Judge Giegerich for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction restraining May from collecting any of the accounts of the firm.

The business was started in April last, with a capital of $20,000. Of this amount May was to have put up $5,000, and was to travel for the firm. He put off paying his share, the partners say, from time to time, and it is alleged he never put one cent into the business.

He was allowed to draw $15 a week and $30 for expenses, while the other partners drew nothing, allowing their interest to accumulate. They say now that they cannot get along with May, who, when he goes on the road, they declare, plays poker and loses the firm's money, and does not attend to business, and that he pays no attention to the firm, his chief object being to get all the money he can.

It is alleged that in August last he left the store, saying that he was going to withdraw, and collected from the customers of the house $428, which he converted to his own use. He had also tried to collect other amounts. The defendant admits collecting the money, but denied the other allegations. The plaintiffs had tried to arbitrate the matter, but the defendant had refused; now the latter wants arbitration, and the plaintiffs refuse.

Judge Giegerich granted the injunction order and will appoint the receiver.

DIVORCES NOT LIGHTLY GRANTED.

A Bickering Couple Sagely Advised by Judge Pryor.

Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday delivered one of his interesting little lectures on the subject of matrimony. Clara Weich recently sued John Weich for a limited divorce before Judge Pryor. The couple had been married only five months, and Mrs. Weich desired a legal separation because she alleged that her husband, a well-to-do retail grocer, treated her cruelly. The Judge yesterday handed down a decision declining to grant a separation and giving the couple some homely advice, as follows:

"Upon the evidence I am not justified in granting a separation. The defendant has been unreasonable in his exactions and unkind in his complaints, but then, in retaliation, the plaintiff called him names, and even threw things at him. These young people have been married but five months.

"The experiment, of which they already despair, has not been fairly tried. Many a marriage with as inauspicious a dawn has proved a felicitous union. If every harsh word were taken as an affront, and every affront by one spouse resented and retorted by the other with increased asperity, no marriage would be a connection of felicity.

"It is the duty of the parties to tolerate their respective irritability of temper, and instead of exasperating each other by provocation to soothe and disarm by gentle compliances. Perhaps the fulfillment of this duty will be facilitated by the assurance that under the laws of New-York husband and wife may not be separated merely because of their own fault the relation of marriage is not one of harmony and happiness."

It was intimated that Mrs. Weich would appeal from Judge Pryor's decision.

TWICE-PLEDGED COLLATERALS.

The Charge on Which Harris Went to the Tombs.

William H. Harris was brought on here yesterday from Philadelphia, and arraigned before Judge Allison, in General Sessions, who held him in $10,000 bail for trial.

The charge against Harris is that he swindled John W. Trim of 68 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and others. It is alleged that Harris induced Trim and others to indorse a note on Donaldson, McRae & Co. of Baltimore, for $5,400. He gave as security collateral which was already pledged to others. When the note matured Trim and the others had to pay it. Trim was out $1,600.

Harris is said to have swindled a number of people by means of a scheme to manufacture gas by a new process. He started a company at Canisteo, and induced the General Electric Gas and Iron Company of this city to build the plant. Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson was at that time the President of the electric company. Harris also induced Trim to purchase stock in the electric company. Harris was committed to the Tombs.

Churches and Charities Benefited.

Several charitable and church institutions will benefit under the will of Charles G. Thurnauer, died for probate yesterday, in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Thanauer died on June 1, at Munich, Bavaria. His estate consists of $25,000 real and $75,000 personal property.

The will is dated Feb. 1, 1894, and leaves to Temple Emanu-El $500, on condition that it takes care of his burial lot at Salem Fields, Long Island; to Mount Sinai Hospital, $500; to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $500; to the City of Burgkundstadt, Bavaria, $2,000, the income to be distributed among the poor, regardless of their religious views, on the anniversary of his death.

A half interest in the residue is left to the widow, Dina, and the other half to the daughter, Lena Forchelmer.

Mrs. Lyding Denied Counsel Fees.

Mrs. Emily Gertrude Lyding was so anxious to secure alimony and counsel fees in a suit for absolute divorce that she has begun against George Lyding, that she made a formal application to Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, for an allowance, without waiting until her husband had put in an answer.

The Judge yesterday denied her application, saying that he did not think it wise to make any allowance until the husband had had a chance to make answer to the wife's complaint. Mrs. Lyding says her husband has an income of about $5,000 a year.

His Dog Earned $3,000 for Him.

Charles Hugo's big St. Bernard dog yesterday made $3,000 for his master. Hugo was walking in Central Park, with his dog, on July 23, 1893, when Richard Brannigan of 316 West Fiftieth Street had him arrested on a charge of stealing the dog. In the Police Court Hugo proved his ownership of the dog, and the Magistrate released him.

Hugo then began suit for $10,000 damages against Brannigan for false arrest. The trial of the case was concluded yesterday before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas. The jury awarded $3,000 damages to the plaintiff.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—An order to serve a complaint by publication was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Judge Beach, on the application of Elizabeth H. Tyng, who is bringing an action for divorce from Stephen H. Tyng. The co-respondent in the case is Hattie C. Peckham, and the wife says that since March, 1894, her husband has been living with the Peckham woman in Lexington, Mass. His place of business, she says, is at 54 Devonshire Street, Boston.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, granted ex-Policeman John H. Neville a writ of certiorari, directing the Board of Police Commissioners to review their proceedings in dismissing him from the police force. Neville was dismissed July 18 last, upon charges of neglect of duty. He says that there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

—Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, got a verdict by direction in the Supreme Court yesterday for $1,720.44, as balance due on a demand collateral note against August Stein.

FEDERAL COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Edison vs. Lawton. 2—Chew vs. Sperry. 3—Fargo vs. Fairbanks Canning Company. 4—Pierce vs. Sanders. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Streat vs. Wheelright. 7—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling Company. 8—Wasburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 9—Scheuer vs. Muller. 10—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling Company.

Cases Noticed.—11—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 12—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 13—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company. 14—Same vs. same. 15—Morehead vs. Striker. 16—Whitehead vs. Whitehead. 17—Coffin vs. Stanton. 18—Mallory vs. Duden. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Bruckal vs. The Mayor, &c. 21—Cohn vs. Rinaldo. 22—Stanton vs. Coffin. 23—Lilienthal vs. Druchlieb. 24—Cornforth vs. Texas and Pacific Railway Company. 25—Blumer vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 26—Hostetter Company vs. Bower.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Dennis Nugent, appellant, vs. The Atlas Steamship Company.—Argued by Charles Francis Bates and John Chetwood for appellant, Everett P. Wheeler for respondent.

Jacob James, appellant, vs. Emma E. Jacobs and another.—Argued by E. J. Brown for appellant, S. B. Jacobs for respondents.

Benjamin Wright, appellant, vs. David Miller et al.—Argued by L. H. Maynard for appellant, Samuel Keeler for respondents.

The People ex rel. William Barnes, Jr., et al. appellants, vs. The Court of Sessions of Albany County.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellants, James W. Emott for respondent. Unfinished.

The day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 269, 274, 277, 264, 280, 281, 284, 287.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

22—Faxon vs. Mason. 23—Same vs. same. 11—Lurmon vs. Coffee Exchange. 45—Colwell vs. Colwell. 46—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 62—Jones vs. Jones. 32—Roarty vs. McDermott. 13—Matter of Edson. 7—People ex rel. Mutual Insurance Company vs. Coleman. 8—Same vs. Barker. 31—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Baker. 15—Manhattan Railway vs. McKee. 51—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 4—People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company vs. Barker. 5—People ex rel. Edison General Electric Company vs. Barker. 6—People ex rel. General Electric Company vs. Barker. 14—Matter of McBride. 24—Abbott vs. Abbott. 28—Churchill vs. Loeser. 40—Walwann vs. Tamson. 42—White vs. Koster.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class I.—1—McCue vs. Walters. 2—Boynton vs. Lauterbach.

Class II.—3—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke.

Class VIII.—4—Purdy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—People, &c., vs. Morris. 6—People, &c., vs. Connor. 7—People, &c., vs. Mentler. 8—Schreyer vs. Spencer. 9—Goodwin vs. Harris. 10—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 11—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 12—Matter of Whitlock. 13—Dodge vs. Munsell. 14—Matter of Hamilton. 15—Milliken vs. Lynch. 16—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 17—Gilbert vs. Vanderbeck. 18—Matter of Conover. 19—Associated Lace Makers' Company vs. Maloy. 20—Bennett vs. Rosendorff. 21—Hoyt vs. Hoyt. 22—Holden vs. Holden. 23—Fiber vs. Putnam Paper Company. 24—People, &c., vs. Eusgaber. 25—Matter of Moon. 26—Matter of Knowles. 27—Powers vs. Birdsall. 28—Lippmann vs. Lippmann. 29—Laino vs. Frank. 30—Huntington vs. Zink. 31—People vs. Jordan. 32—People vs. Flanagan. 33—Kendall vs. Voth. 34—Hatch vs. Seaboard National Bank. 35—Glassco vs. Glassco.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—2314—Klenke vs. Braker. 2980—Bowers vs. Roeldson. 2979—Bowers vs. Griffith. 2981—Bowers vs. Roeldson. 629—Tredwell vs. Gardner. 2921—Allen vs. Arkenburgh. 2922—Adams vs. same. 2923—Kinsey vs. same. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheim. 2418—Iron Malt Chemical Company vs. Morrisey. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 472—Passavant vs. Rosenthal. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2643—Edson vs. Bartow. 2223—Wallace vs. Tooley. 2582—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2594—People ex rel. Gould vs. same. 2596—People ex rel. Gould vs. same. 2597—People ex rel. Gould vs. same. 2021—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 2892—Weingartner vs. Watt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—3043—Sackett vs. Leonard. 6375—French vs. Canary. 5842—Schunemann vs. Schwartz. 6535—Doersch vs. Kelly. 6624—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. H. C. De Paw Company. 5089—National Wall Paper Company vs. Pratt Institute. 5517—Millerton National Bank vs. Briggs. 6492—Wallace vs. Byrnes. 4966—Nichols vs. Broadwell. 6761—Volkman vs. Carlin. 6360—Noetzelman vs. Ring. 7381—Railway Advertising Company vs. Raphael. 7185—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company vs. McGraw. 7215—Hague vs. Simmons. 7416—State National Bank vs. Reed. 7285—Merckel vs. Slimmel. 7342—McLeod vs. Specker. 7479—Meyer vs. Keve. 5144—Taddiken vs. Baumann. 7412—Worthley vs. Reisen. 7347—Wise vs. Sprague. 7208—Samuel vs. Evans. 7188—Pierce vs. Nelson. 7115—Warren vs. Baldwin. 7252—Peters & Calhoun Company vs. Indelli. 7253—Same vs. same.

Regular Day Calendar.—2820—Gay vs. Craighead. 3433—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 3524—Knight vs. Pelham Heights Company. 5487—Hand vs. Dunning. 1958½—Ramsey vs. Timayenis. 3423—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 6390—Benson vs. Benson. 2890—Gaffney vs. Butler. 6858—Campbell vs. Sexton. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3332+Gibbons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Heppenor.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Oct. 14.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

119—Mehrtens vs. Conkling. 120—Drennan vs. Mayor, &c. 63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 15—Eckenroth vs. Egan. 19—Kromecke vs. Blume. 45—Doyle vs. Brown. 7—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 8—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 9—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. same. 10—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same. 13—Carroll vs. Carroll. 14—Barbig vs. Stewart. 23—Walsh vs. Walsh. 43—Hartley vs. Hartley vs. Murtha. 82—Baum vs. Morris. 90—Sutherland vs. Gerety. 98—Kiernan vs. Toal. 95—Morse vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 96—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 97—Carroll vs. Krause.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

9—Maitland vs. Drew.

At 2 P. M.:

8—Dumois vs. Hill. 25—Popp vs. Popp.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1523—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1493—Dugan vs. Delnoy. 1473—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1252—Burritt vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 3193—Judson vs. Murphy. 1483—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 562—Vitto vs. Farley. 1008—Hawes vs. Dolan. 870—Long vs. Butler. 1—Will of Simon Strauss. 5163—Dwight vs. Cornish. 1082—Dolz vs. Egan. 2933—White vs. Hansfurter. 649—Fowler vs. Roome. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Reversing Company. 827—Baltimore United Oil Company vs. National Park Bank. 1536—Spears vs. Gray. 1059—Hoffman vs. Rector, &c., of St. George's Church. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1458—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 798—Murphy vs. Bostwick. 3179—Proudman vs. Ryan. 1—Paine vs. Johnson. 3196—Dieckerhoff vs. Alder.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. 555—Dever vs. Dever. 552—Korper vs. Korper. 587—Moratille vs. Moratille. 588—Strauss vs. Strauss. 599—Di Santis vs. Fuchs. 601—Hornborg vs. Lurlia. 604—Stegmann vs. Stegmann. 605—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 608—Abrahams vs. Garrison. 609—Flanagan vs. Finnegan. 610—Kaller vs. Kaller. 611—Hollis vs. Hollis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

548—Luse vs. Luse. 574—Miller vs. Miller. 575—Di Iorio vs. Di Iorio. 576—Coumelght vs. Coumelght. 577—Huszy vs. Huszy. 578—Johnston vs. Johnston. 579—Pivova vs. Pivova. 580—Vobes vs. Vobes. 581—Furst vs. Furst. 582—Hill vs. Hill. 583—Chaude vs. Chaude. 584—Fox vs. Fox. 585—Wiegner vs. Wiegner. 586—Amchinitzky vs. Amchinitzky.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

852—Grower vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 820—Robinson vs. Howe. 841—Zwefel vs. Schlichwein. 1509—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 739—Brown vs. Ferber. 1566—Doorley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 918—Viele vs. Lynch. 895—Huber vs. McEntee. 577—Bates vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 78—Tompkins vs. Devlin. 943—Lacey vs. Macy. 880—Dworsky vs. Krulurltch. 1564—Shields vs. Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

851—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 1032—Lorillard vs. Clyde. 915—Robin vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 948—Hayes vs. Mesling. 949—Baldwin vs. Enio. 970—McFadden vs. Piercy. 988—Hirsch vs. Swarzchild & Co. 515—Levy vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 478—Alpen vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 779—Harmes vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1242—Emory vs. Dowling. 1496—Siegel vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1505—People ex rel. Thorn vs. Pangburn.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1026.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Eliza Morgenstein, Charles Gibson, Patrick Baker, James Brooks, Ellen Halligan, James F. Ruggles, George W. N. Yost. At 2 P. M.: Johann A. H. J. Krupfer, Sebastian Lind, Catherine Gilmartin, Catharine Mullin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Will of Louis Landsberger.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

2615½—Potter vs. Langer. 124—Le Moult vs. Von Raven. 125—Preston vs. Hilton. 126—Duncan vs. Candee. 127—Waite vs. Covell. 128—Finelite vs. Cohen. 129—Coriell vs. Stillwell. 131—Turner vs. Garvey. 132—Same vs. same. 133—Wallace vs. Cohen. 134—Bohlman vs. Wagner. 135—Bilgram vs. Schuyler. 136—Byrne vs. McNiece. 137—Metzger vs. Field. 138—Sherman Bank vs. Reinheimer. 141—Peiser vs. Strauss. 142—Bocher vs. Bessinger. 143—Cohn vs. Candee. 144—Elliot vs. Lunegene. 145—Venable vs. Enholm. 147—Moore vs. Donovan. 148—Ullman vs. Mabler. 149—Consolidated Gas Company vs. Reich. 151—Gregor vs. McKee. 152—Wempfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 153—McGhee vs. Hall. 154—Ratzar vs. New-York Terminal Express Company. 155—Fahys vs. Tidden. 156—Dietz vs. Schweltzar. 157—Hannon vs. Moore.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short cause calendar clear.

1607—Watson vs. Cassner. 2247—Clark vs. Consolidated Stock and Produce Company. 2250—Clark vs. Weinman. 2251—Charles H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. Weinman. 2523—National Butchers and Drovers' Bank vs. Mosler. 2586—Woods vs. Adams. 2442—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Valentine. 2443—Same vs. same. 2603—Braunstein vs. Krulewitch. 2052—Spettal vs. Columbus Company. 2584—Friedman vs. Reginald.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 157.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—Bernard Foglio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Edward Hecker. 2—Alexander Meier. 3—William Hallahan and Bernard Keeley. 4—Michael Lamb. 5—Joseph Moore. 6—Kate Nolan. 7—John Weber. 8—Harry Goldman. 9—Edward Kern. 10—John McDonald. 11—Eddia Cauley. 12—John Benedetto. 13—Celine Williams. 14—Alfonso Gulda, Petro Pollemeda, and Michael Fernotta. 15—Fountain Tombs. 16—Frederick Rohter. 17—John Ryan and David Fanney. 18—George Roemer. 19—George Huston et al. 20—Rudolph Englehart.

Pleadings.—1—John F. Carroll. 2—John Chott. 3—Stephen Hallahan. 4—Lillie Donnelly. 5—Charles Johnson and Charles Miller. 6—Wilbur S. Wing. 7—Josie Jochin. 8—John Larkin. 9—Herman Schneck. 10—Karl Glasneck. 11—Harris Gurnegar and Emil Multerer. 12—Osborne M. Southwick. 13—W. H. Hains.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Adolph Kramer. 2—Elizabeth Lamb and Thomas Farrell. 3—David Roll. 4—Joseph McDonald. 5—Max Hirsch. 6—Kate Stokesberger. 7—William H. Norris. 8—Harry Williams. 9—Charles G. Wilhelm. 10—Edward Kenny. 11—James Little and Sandy Jones. 12—Harry Lee. 13—Raffaele Lipari. 14—Harry Buckley. 15—Robert Tolliver. 16—William Jones, Thomas Goold, and L. Pfeffer. 17—Rose Braham and Alfred Zimmerman. 18—Louis H. Roth. 19—William Johnson.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Bonnett vs. Farrington—James R. Torrance. Duvall vs. Crawford—Maurice Joachimsen.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Morse vs. Morse—Henry E. Howland.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Dalzell vs. Fahys Watch Case Company—Hamilton Odell.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Strauss vs. Prescott—Philip Britle.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Oliver M. Buckingham vs. New-York Braided Cord Company—L. Scott Kemper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Colwell Lead Company vs. Mary O'Nell et al.—Alfred B. Price.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.—Part I.

Short Causes.—2860—Gallagher vs. Merrill. 1397—Rothschild vs. Wigham. 1395—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Brooklyn Turn Verein. 3411—Fulton Bank vs. Reed. 2235—Meroier vs. Reis. 2406—Soper vs. Treanor. 2642—May vs. Albertson. 2387—Norman vs. Jamieson. 2935—Moseley vs. Ratner. 948—Aron vs. Dondeck. 2762-2763—Stanwood & Co. vs. Bliven. 2779—Hogan vs. Peppard. 2614—Jones vs. St. John. 1561—Matter of Louis F. Delisle, an alleged incompetent person. 1563—Little vs. Little.

Regular Calendar.—11874—Carney vs. Spencer. 1800—McFarland vs. Anglim et al. 1196, 1197, 1198—Petterson vs. Anglim et al. 2254—Betchley vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Cullen, J. 88—McLaughlin vs. Schultz. 91—Wood vs. Harper and another. 92—Morey vs. Whitney. 93—New-York and Globe Gaslight Company vs. Metropolitan. 94—Brown vs. Fishbourne et al. 95—Schoveneck vs. Schoveneck and another. 96—Wendell vs. Grasman. 97—Gilmour vs. Gilmour. 98—Garcia vs. Olcott. 99—Burrows vs. Hudson River Steamboat Company. 99½—Freedman vs. Brooklyn Cable Company. 100—Hilyard vs. Smith and another. 101—Bennett vs. Sherer and another. 102—McNish vs. National City Bank of Brooklyn. 103—St. John vs. St. John. 104—McGovern vs. Flanigan. 105—Jacobson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 106—Vanderhof vs. Erickson. 107—Brown vs. Meyer. 108—McKay vs. Duryea.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

Short Cause Calendar.—2674—In the matter of William Mahon, a supposed incompetent. 2908—Straus vs. Koehler et al. 2881—Nolte vs. McIntosh. 2887—Vosburgh Manufacturing Company vs. Thompson. 2711—Bell vs. Devlin.

Regular Calendar.—1009—Rausticb, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1221—Traynor vs. Murtaugh et al. 1338—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1396—Ruddy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1410—Manning vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1360—Nichols vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 757—Healy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2776—Magner et al. vs. Stapleton et al., administrator, &c. 2777—Cgrish vs. Stapleton et al., administrator, &c. 1349 and 1350—Lonsdale vs. Williamsburg Brewing Company. 761 and 922—Doscher vs. City of Brooklyn. 1419—Troup, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1327—Adams vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1346—Kitchell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1263—Grismer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1394—Schaefer vs. Harriman. 1355—Neary vs. See et al. 1355—Lotterer vs. Eller. 1406—Johanson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1397—Thompson vs. Daunt et al. 1415—Diamond vs. Brilliant.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne J. 369—Black vs. Black. 361—Phelps vs. Meyers. 370—Bagnall vs. Bagnall.

QUEER WILL OF JAMES CRUIKSHANK

It Includes a Diagram of Pieces of Property Which Heirs Are to Receive.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 10.—The will of the late James Cruikshank of Hempstead was offered for probate Wednesday before Surrogate Weller at this place. The will is one of the most peculiar ever offered for probate in this county. It is a voluminous document, and describes in detail every piece of property named. Attached to the will is a diagram of the property, which each of the heirs mentioned is to receive. Each diagram contains exact measurements of the land described by it.

Mr. Cruikshank was nine-two years old and a member of the real estate firm of E. A. Cruikshank & Co. of New-York. He died on Aug 28 last, having resided in Hempstead for a great number of years. Every day he traveled back and forth to the city. He was very eccentric. Winter and Summer he wore the same costume. He was known to every resident of Hempstead, and his figure was a familiar one there. He had given his life to real estate, and, notwithstanding his great age, was considered one of the best authorities on valuations in New-York.

His estate consists largely of property in New-York and Brooklyn. He had large investments in stocks of different corporations. These securities are said to be very valuable. The entire estate is estimated to be worth $250,000.

He left a number of bequests to friends, including one of $5,000, together with a Brooklyn house, to Miss Kate M. Redden. The remainder of the estate is divided equally between Mr. Cruikshank's five children. They are two daughters, Hattie and Carrie, and three sons, Edward A., Augustus W., and Warren Cruikshank. The bequest to Miss Redden is accompanied by the following paragraph:

"She was a member of my family from her earliest childhood, an orphan, and from that period to the present her loving heart has never ceased to beat for the best good and lasting happiness of all with whom she came in contact. The Temporary Home for Children, a benevolent institution at Mineola, L. I., came into being through her self-denying labors and persistent efforts for years."

A bequest of $100 was made to each of the following institutions: The American Museum of Natural History and the American Museum of Art in Central Park, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Temporary Home for Children at Mineola.

Regarding the disposition of his body, the testator wrote:

"As to the disposal of my mortal remains, my executors hereinafter named are to have them cremated in the usual manner as soon after my death as may be found practicable, placed in a suitable urn, and returned to my family, who, at their convenience, are to have them interred in the place provided by me beneath my monument in Greenwood Cemetery.

"I trust that no member of my family will put on mourning apparel at my death, as I have strong convictions that the present custom is, on the whole, productive of much greater evil than of good to its followers, and ought, therefore, to be given up entirely."

Here is another paragraph of the will: "I do hereby direct my executors to pay off all claims against my estate as soon after my death as circumstances will permit, more especially the small bequests of $500 and under that sum, for experience has taught me that bequests lose one-half their virtue if not promptly paid." The will gave to each of the five children an equal right in the burial plot at Greenwood.

Codicils have been added to the will from time to time. They, however, made no great change in the disposition of the estate, with the exception of one codicil. This was added just a short time before the death of the testator. This codicil substitutes Thomas Sanderson, Georgiann Spooner, and Benjamin Hinckman of Brooklyn as executors and executrix, in place of the testator's sons. The witnesses to it will are Thomas Sanderson and James F. Phalen of Brooklyn.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The A. C. Austin Engraving Company of Albany; capital, $5,000; Directors—Emma F. Austin, Charles S. Pease, and George C. Richert of Albany.

The Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association of Long Island City; Directors—James R. Smith, Christopher Dorsey, Louis Lockmer, and Jacob Schehr of Long Island City.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, at Chambers thereof, on the 30th day of July, 1895.—Present, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Trustees of the NEW-YORK WARE

HARD FIGHT FOR RAINES

Judge Metcalf Will Give the Senator a Close Race.

LEADING REPUBLICANS IN REVOLT

Reasons Assigned by Lieut. Gov. Saxton for Opposing a Renomination —What the Bolters Think of the Case.

CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 10.—The open bolt by Hiram J. Parmele, cashier and Vice President of the Canandaigua National Bank, and one of the leading Republicans of this place, of the nomination of John Raines for Senator and the declaration by Mr. Parmele in favor of Judge J. Henry Metcalf, the Democratic nominee for Senator, is only an illustration of the feeling existing here and throughout Ontario County by many Republicans regarding the nomination of Raines. That he was nominated was merely because he had the Platt machine behind him, not because his nomination represented the will of the majority of the leading Republicans of the district.

This feeling of antagonism to Raines is not confined to Ontario County by any means, but is rife in Wayne as well. The feeling of a large number of substantial business men in the Republican Party as well as a good share of the voters in the rural districts, was pretty well expressed by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, in his interview with Senator Raines, directly after the publication of the former's interview in a certain New-York paper, in which Mr. Saxton criticized Senator Raines's record in the last Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor told Senator Raines frankly at that time his grounds for opposing him. In response to Raines's question, Saxton told Raines squarely that Raines had not lived up to the pledges of the Republican Party in the matter of reform measures. He said: "You, directly or indirectly, opposed all New-York reform measures. Gov. Morton, as you know, and most of the Republicans of the State, favored those bills; they lived up to party pledges; you did not; I think it is a very serious matter to nominate any man for Senator who is hostile to any reform sentiments of the party, and therefore I am opposed to your nomination."

Of course Lieut. Gov. Saxton completely surrendered to the machine pressure before the Republican Senatorial Convention which nominated Raines.

Several prominent business men of the town of Lyons closely identified with the interests of the Republican Party fairly begged the leaders of the Democratic Party to put up a strong man whom they could support in preference to Raines. They said they would not vote for the Republican nominee under any circumstances, and that they would be only too glad to support a good Democrat. Every one concedes that the nomination of Judge Metcalf could not have been bettered—that he is the very best man who could have been selected to carry the district against Raines. He has a clean record, and is a man of great personal popularity. It is for these reasons that he was able to carry Ontario County, which is strongly Republican. When the leaders of the Democratic Party in Ontario and Wayne Counties first mentioned his name as a possible candidate Judge Metcalf positively refused to consider the proposition. At the State Convention, however, when a careful canvass of the situation was made, he consented to become a candidate.

It has been one of the tactics of the Republican leaders in this district, especially in Wayne County, to divide the Democratic Party on factional lines, to counteract, as far as possible, the expected bolt in their own ranks. It was known that the reason first given by Judge Metcalf in refusing to allow the use of his name as a candidate was that he would not go into the fight with a divided party behind him. Every effort has therefore been made by the Republican leaders to stir up this factional strife in the Democratic Party to weaken the strength of Metcalf. There can be little doubt of the policy of the Republican Party in the matter this Fall. W. W. Kreutzer, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Wayne County, is quoted as recently saying: "We shall do all in our power to induce one of the factions of the Democratic Party to stay away from the polls in the coming election. That was our play in the last campaign; we are going to work it again. We hope it will work, but we are not sure it will."

The leaders of the Democratic Party who have made a careful canvass of the situation predict that Judge Metcalf will carry Ontario County, and that the vote in Wayne County will be very close and apt to go either way. They believe, however, that with the aid of the Republicans who are bolting the Raines ticket they will carry the district for Judge Metcalf. Chairman Kreutzer of the Wayne County Republican Committee predicts a majority of from 2,500 to 3,000 for James W. Bunwell, the Wayne County Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, with a slight falling off in the vote for Senator Raines. He does not believe the bolt will be a serious one. He says that Senator Raines will carry Ontario County by a plurality of 500 to 1,000. Senator Raines thinks he will get the county by a plurality of from 1,000 to 2,000. Lieut. Gov. Saxton the other day was very confident, and expressed the belief that Raines would be elected by a majority in the two counties of 3,000 or 4,000. This, however, is about the nominal Republican majority in what might be termed a very favorable Republican year, but the conditions are not at all favorable this year in the Republican ranks, and from a conservative outside standpoint it clearly looks as if there may be a chance of Judge Metcalf coming out victorious. His personal following is so strong, especially in his own town and county, that there is no doubt he will make great inroads on the Republicans. Conservative Democrats even say he can carry the county by 2,000 majority.

GREEN AGAINST HUSTED.

To Run in a District That is Seldom Taken by Democrats.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Thaddeus K. Greene of Katonah was nominated to-day for Assemblyman by the Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County. There was no opposition.

The Republican candidate is James W. Husted, Jr. Only three Democrats have been elected to the Assembly from this district in the last twenty-five years.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held their postponed convention here to-day to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly. Joseph H. Beall of Yonkers, who was nominated at Tarrytown before the Board of Supervisors reapportioned the county, was the choice of to-day's convention.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District nominated Bradford Rhodes of Mamaroneck for member of Assembly. He has previously served the district in the Assembly.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County to-day nominated for member of Assembly John Sheehan of New-Rochelle. Chauncey T. Secor of Scarsdale, Thomas F. Delahanty of Westchester, and H. G. K. Heath of Pelham were the other candidates. Mr. Sheehan is a contractor, and has done some important Government work.

VACCINATION AS AN ISSUE.

Republicans of Newburg Captured by the Anti-Vaccinationists.

NEWBURG, Oct. 10.—B. B. O'Dell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was here to-night to see that the machine running the City Convention was in good condition. Major Weston and Capt. Dickey, who, with O'Dell, broke the slate at the Judicial Convention at Brooklyn, were also there. The slate was not broken to-night, and B. B. O'Dell, father of the State Committeeman, was selected for Mayor, and Charles D. Robinson for President of the Common Council.

There has been a bitter fight here in the School Board, which is wholly Republican, over vaccination, the present board ruling that a child to attend school must be vaccinated. It was such a bitter fight that public sentiment was aroused against the board, and four of the present members, including the President, Dr. C. N. Woolley, was shelved, and four anti-vaccinationists named in their stead.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT POLITICS.

The Indorsement of Osborne May Not Be Permitted to Stand.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—Several days ago a convention of the Democratic Reform Party was held in this city, of which F. J. Nesbitt was made Chairman and W. C. Albro Secretary. The convention indorsed the nomination of William Church Osborn, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District, and a certificate to that effect was filed at Albany in the Secretary of State's office. It is now held by several Republicans that the convention was illegal, inasmuch as there were no caucuses or delegates elected in the form prescribed by the ballot law, and there is some talk of instituting proceedings in the courts to settle the question. The convention was a matter of form to prevent the loss of votes to candidates on the regular Democratic ticket.

Candidates Withdraw.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—William P. Cantwell of Malone, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Thirty-second District, comprising St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, this afternoon forwarded to the Secretary of State his declination of the nomination. Under the law, the Secretary of State has notified the Chairman and Secretary of the convention which made the nomination, this course being necessary, as no committee was named by the convention to fill vacancies. Additionally, the committee to fill vacancies would have been notified.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Frederick Aschoff, Jr., has declined the Democratic nomination for member of the Assembly for Montgomery County. He was nominated Tuesday.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.—David Winne has declined to accept the nomination for member of the Assembly made by the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Ulster County. D. G. Atkins has been named in his place.

John Lewis Childs a Winner.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 10.—John Lewis Childs of Floral Park, was renominated for State Senator from the Second District, comprising Queens County, by the Republican Convention that met here to-day. Ex-Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson of Long Island City contested the nomination with Mr. Childs, but received only three of the fourteen votes cast.

Coggeshall on the Democratic Ticket.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, who is running as an independent candidate for Senator in Oneida County, was to-day placed upon the Democratic County ticket, by the Executive Committee, authorized to do so by the Democratic County Convention last week.

Kingston City Nominations.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.—At the Republican City Convention to-day the following nominations were made: For Mayor—Henry Wieber; Assessor—Henry Otis; Constables—Thomas Johnson and Patrick White; Justice of the Peace—Frederick Stephan, Jr.

Cleveland League Meeting.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Cleveland League will meet in this city next Thursday evening.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AND MACREADY

How the American Comedian Burned the English Actor's Wig.

One of Joseph Jefferson's early stage experiences was in connection with Macready at the Mobile Theatre. The latter was acting Werner, and the former a minor part. In one scene a number of characters had to rush off in search of some delinquent, and bearing lighted torches. "At rehearsal the tragedian particularly requested that we should all be sure and make one exit at night at just the same time and place," said Mr. Jefferson, "so as not to disturb the arrangement of the scene.

"All went well up to the time for making our hurried exit, when I found to my horror Werner standing exactly in line with the place of my exit at rehearsal. I rushed past him, torch in hand. I heard his well-known groan, but I flew by as an unmistakable odor of burnt hair filled the atmosphere, and I knew that I had singed his wig. I had been the curtain fell. I rushed, to honor bound, to see the effect. The enraged Werner had torn his wig from his head, and stood gazing at it a moment in helpless wonder. Suddenly he made a rush in my direction. I saw he was on the warpath and that I was his game. And now the chase began. I dodged him up and down the stage, then around the wings, and over set rocks and gauze waters.'

"He never would have caught me, but, in my excitement, I ran headfirst into the stomach of a fat stage carpenter. Here I was seized. The enraged Macready was so full of anger and so out of breath that he could only gasp and shake his burnt wig at me. Of course I was disgraced, and not allowed to act again during his engagement."

TWO OF THE CLAIMANTS WITHDRAW

The Payment of the Mora Indemnity Now an Easy Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—It is understood that the principal complication in the way of the distribution of the Mora indemnity to the principal, the attorneys, and the assignees, has been removed by the withdrawal of the claims filed by José Manuel Mora and Pilar Mora, relatives of Antonio Maxima Mora.

When Spain gave direct assurances that the full indemnity would be paid, last month, José and Pilar Mora engaged attorneys to present their claims to Secretary Olney. José is a nephew of Maxima Mora, and contended that his father, whose heir he is, had a half interest in the estate for the consideration of which the indemnity has been paid. Pilar Mora averred that he was the heir to a mortgage held against the estate. Both of these new claimants, through their attorneys, requested Secretary Olney to stop payment of any part of the indemnity secured from Spain until the status of their claims could be settled in the courts, and there is little doubt that Secretary Olney would not have refused to comply with this fair proposition. The attorneys for Antonio Maxima Mora, however, have made a private arrangement with José and Pilar Mora, and, as a result, their claims have been withdrawn.

National Guard Evolutions Praised.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Col. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, who was detailed by the Government to visit the State camp at Peekskill during the past season and inspect the evolutions of the State troops, has made his report to the United States Government, and the War Department has forwarded it to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. The Adjutant General left for his home this afternoon, taking the report with him, and he will make it public on his return. He said that the report was a reiteration of the favorable remarks made by the United States Army officers in previous years on the work of the National Guard, and dwelt upon the utility of smokeless powder.

Altgeld Not a Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—Gov. Altgeld has informed a correspondent that there is no foundation for Secretary Hinrichsen's statement that the Governor had notified the Democratic State Central Committee that he would be a candidate for re-election. He says nobody has asked him to run again, and he has given the matter no consideration. He has been figuring how soon he could get out of the office and begin to pay off his debts. He says the office is a very expensive one to hold; that he cannot get through on the salary and the amount allowed for running the mansion.

A Schoolboy's Legs Cut Off.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Charles Anderson, a seven-year-old schoolboy, was run over by a railroad train to-day. Both his legs were cut off. The boy lives about a mile below the railroad station, and was returning from school in company with his sister.

The children were nearly opposite their home, when a south-bound White Plains local came along. The little girl crossed the track safely, but the boy became confused, and finally fell in front of the train. He will die.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Columbus Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Features of the Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Hellner & Wolf have sold to Firmin V. Gaines, for improvement, the six lots at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William Buhler, to Mrs. Marie Koehler, the three-story brownstone dwelling 57 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.8½, at about $27,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold at the same price, for Mrs. Buhler to Mrs. Linda Roll, the similar dwelling, 58 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Several of the auction sales held in the room at 111 Broadway yesterday attracted attention. Among them was the sale, in partition, by Peter F. Meyer, of the four-story brick tenement 531 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 360 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9. The same property was offered about two months ago, and was bought by a speculator for $5,000. The Supreme Court set aside the sale on the ground of insufficient consideration. Yesterday the property brought $7,700, the buyer being ex-Justice Thomas L. Feitner.

Some lively bidding attended the sale, also in partition, by Mr. William M. Ryan, of the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 24.9 by 100. Ultimately the property was bought by Lewis S. Samuel for $40,750.

In the case of a foreclosure sale affecting the property at 735 Forest Avenue, west side, 118.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, the defendant, William J. Kane, was at first the successful bidder at $4,512.50. He failed to comply with the terms of sale, however, and the property was again sold, this time bringing $4,412.50. A two-story frame building is on the lot. The auctioneers were Messrs. Smyth & Ryan.

Mr. Jere Johnson, Jr., sold, under foreclosure, at $2,410, to the plaintiff, Jerome G. Atkinson, the lot 954 on the map of Wakefield, being on the south side of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 114, with frame building.

Mr. Richard M. Montgomery sold, under foreclosure, at $40,000, to the plaintiffs, Hyman and Henry Sonn, the three five-story brick flats and vacant lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue 125 by 99.11.

For Mr. William Kennelly, Mr. Morris Wilkins sold, under foreclosure, to George W. Kitching, at $13,075, the four-story brick front tenement, with store, 54 Avenue D, east side, 22 feet south of Fifth Street, 24.8 by 78. He also sold, under foreclosure, at $26,250, to the defendant, Endant Jacob Mugloskey, the property at 71 Suffolk Street, west side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, with three-story brick synagogue, and five-story brick tenement in rear.

The sale at auction, by Mr. William M. Ryan, on Wednesday, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Fleetwood Avenue, 250 feet north of Cameron Place, was omitted from yesterday's list. Each lot sold for $800. P. Dunne buying one, and Cornelius J. Earley the other.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Myer S. Isaacs, referee, 9 behold of 39 Third Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of Ninth Street, 23 by 70, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,290.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventeenth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sixteenth Street, south side, 305 feet east of White Plains Avenue; two-story frame dwelling; by Charles H. Mack of William's Bridge; cost, $2,800.

No. 309 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two-story brick store, by Patrick M. McGrath of 244 East Fourteenth Street; cost, $400.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner, five-story brick flat and stores, by William H. and James Bingham of 5 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Clara L. Eakins of 153 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; cost, $55,000.

Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northeast corner, one-story frame shop, by John Hannon of 1,825 Vanderbilt Avenue; cost, $250.

No. 344 West Fifty-third Street, by B. Tuckerman, alterations to a four-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 705 Lexington Avenue, by Estelle T. Rodgers, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and stores; cost, $5,000.

No. 331 West Nineteenth Street, by Philip Becker, M. D., of 317 West Eighteenth Street, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 133 feet south of Perot Street, by Alfred E. Zerega, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and stable; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

East Nineteenth Street, west side, 150 feet north of Avenue B, one-story frame dwelling, 33 by 43.10; cost, $5,400; C. W. Eubert, owner.

Bradford Street, east side, 59.3 feet south of De Kalb Avenue, five three-story brick flats, 18 by 65; cost, $40,000; Justus Donaches, owner.

Atlantic Avenue, 656 and 652, one-and-a-half-story brick stable, 30 by 75; cost, $3,000; Levy & Lfehlman, owners.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 140 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 44; cost, $2,000; Theodore Morrale, owner.

Freeman Street, south side, 150 feet east of Franklin Avenue, one-story frame storage building, 60 by 25; cost, $1,500; Brooklyn Wire Nail Company, owner.

Cleveland Street, west side, 150 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 43½; cost, $2,000; Philip Brady, owner.

Bainbridge Street, north side, 248 feet east of Patchen Avenue, two four-story brick flats, 25 by 60; cost, $16,000; P. Donlon, owner.

Bedford Avenue, north side, corner of Hewes Street, one-story and basement brick church, 60 by 101; cost, $62,000; Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, owner.

Bergen Street, south side, 190 feet north of Schenectady Avenue, three-story frame flat, 20½ by 50; cost, $3,000; William Carroll, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

82D ST, 305 East; Lemuel Baum to Rebecca Lowenthal..... $1
2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x75; August Jacob and wife to George Lau and wife..... 21,000
70TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.6; Leopold Weissman and another, executors, &c., to Guy Culgin..... 21,000
95TH ST, 180 East; Rosa Stiffson and husband to Mary E. Frawley..... 11,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Frawley to Joseph J. Wilson..... 5,500
172D ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; George E. Bellamy to John Totten. 36,000
40TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.2x27.8x irregular; John Totten and wife to George E. Bellamy..... 20,000
1ST AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 45th St, 40x100; same to George E. Bellamy..... 40,000
72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; George E. Bellamy to John Totten..... 36,000
MADISON AV, 1,857; Henry Hollman and wife to Gustavus C. Klenbusch..... 16,700
PARK AV, sw corner of 106th St, 100.11x130; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordier..... 10
4TH AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x150; Moses H. Stansbury and others, heirs of James F. Stansbury, to Jacob M. Newman..... 1
134TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Oliver E. Davis to Ella Ives Shaw..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 133x7.3x133.9x12.5; the Society of the New-York Hospital to the Trustees of the Lenox & Wife House..... 1
LENOX AV, 423; Joseph Herbst and wife to Charles B. Schellenberg..... 1
133D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Herbst and wife to Joseph Rosenberg..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 50x201.10; William Schlemmer and wife to William F. Crunin..... 40,000
CONVENT AV, w s, 20.1 ft n of 27th St, 20.1x47.8x19.10x80.4; Patrick O'Neill to Patrick O'Neill, Jr..... 7,000
136TH ST, 216 West; Richard B. Greenwood to Ray Reinhelmer..... 16,250
101ST ST, s s, 378.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Caroline Wigand..... 28,125
101ST ST, s s, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11x irregular; same to William J. Rodenbach..... 23,125
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 115th St, 50x75; Peter W. Moeller, executors, &c., of Adolph Urban, to John Flynn..... 29,000
117TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 50x201.10; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... 40,000
35TH ST, 68 West; William A. Read, executor of Hiram Morrison, to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Morrison and wife to same..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 33.4x98.9; Ruel W. Poor, individually and as trustee, and the Garfield National Bank, to Charles Parks..... 1
31ST ST, 120 West; Daniel D. Lawson and Abraham Quackenbush and wives to Francis E. Johnson..... 29,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 73d St, 102.2x119.2; George Crawford and wife to Nathan Straus..... 100
88D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x71.7x irregular; the executors of George W. Hinchman to Frederick E. and William F. Gilles..... 1
BROADWAY, 1,487, Roby A. Smith to Mary C. Warren..... 37,500
94TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; Felix G. Effray and wife to Michael M. Forrest..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x80; Johanna Spitzka to Katharina Spitzka..... 1
CORNELL AV, n s, 100 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; John S. Mapes and wife to John J. Quinlan..... 1
13TH ST, s s, 221.8 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x114; John Davidson and wife to Esan A. Canfey..... 4,100
MORRIS AV, n e corner of Ash St, 46.8x100x45.6x100; Allen B. Potter and wife to James G. Powers..... 1
29TH ST, 5 and 7 West; the Association of the Bar to Edwin H. Van Ingen..... 225,000
ELIZABETH ST, 5, and other lot adjoining, one-fourth part; David and Lemuel Baum and wife to Rebecca Lowenthal... 1
HUBERT ST, 15, and No. 405 to 409 Greenwich St; W. & J. Sloane, a corporation, to William H. Wilsey..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Wilsey and wife to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and William M. V. Hoffman..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 37.6 ft n of 7th St, 20x50; the executors of Isaac Koch to Pauline and Hennie Koch..... 18,000
LUDLOW ST, 76; Harris Scheinzett and wife to Sarah Starr..... 1
CANNON ST, 99; Frances A. Hunter to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine. 14,500
CANNON ST, 97; Emilie Talbot to same. 14,500
CANNON ST, 97 and 99; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to Harris Baum..... 1
BROOME ST, 375, Jonas Holtwasser and wife to Rebecca Lowenthal and others. 50,000
BROOME ST, s s, 50 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; Elizabeth Downes to Robert Evans..... 1
31ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 20x127.7x20.5x128.7; Samuel Campbell and wife to Frances E. Johnson..... 23,000
WALTON AV, s e corner of 165th St, 104.1x100.9x42.4, ½ part; Albert L. Lowenstein to Louis Lowenstein..... 1
MOTT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 50.5x100; Louis Lowenstein and wife to Alfred L. Lowenstein, ½ part..... 1
STEBBINS AV, n w s, 24.7 ft s e of Home St, 55.9x28x62.5, and adjoining lot; Mary L. Tiffany to Catharine M. Hutter and another..... 10
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 145th St, 25x60; Elizabeth Krewet to Anna L. Bloger..... 300
119TH ST, n s, 111.5 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x50; Oscar Phillips and wife to George Gerlach..... 13,800
101ST ST, s s, 353.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x irregular; Herman A. Bente to Philip Braender..... 1
112TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108.2x100.11; the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House to Daniel S. Slauson..... 30,000

Recorded Leases.

CRONIN, CORNELIUS F., to William F. Claney; 320 Delancey St, 3 years..$900, $960
DOUGLASS, Samuel G., to A. Gowdy & Co.; 126 Westchester Av, 3 years..... 960
McCLELLAND, Eliza A., to Kothe & Sante; 238 West 30th St, 5 years..... 2,100
MILLER, John L., to George Scherer; 125 and 127 Grand Boulevard, 3½ years.. 900
MURPHY, James, to John C. Sullivan; 116 Bowery, 1 year..... 2,400
VOLTA, Pius C., to Urbano & Luscia; 25 Mulberry St, store, 5½ years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Catherine H., and another to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 4 years..... $60,000
BRETT, Catherine G., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; s s of 59th St, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, and other property..... secures bond
BAUM, Harris, to George G. Kip; s s of Cannon St, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years..... 20,000
CROCKETT, William F., and others to C. A. Stevens and others, executors; n s of 64th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 29,250
CRONIN, William F., to William Schlemmer; n s of 117th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1½ years..... 15,000
SAME to same; s s of 118th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1½ years... 15,000
CAULEY, Silas A., to the Railroad Co-operative Building Loan Association, s s of 13th St, 221.8 ft e of 2d Av, installments..... 3,500
CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jacob M. Newman; s w corner of Park Av and 106th St, 1 year..... 52,000
CHAPMAN, Frances A., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 49 Vesey St..... secures bond
CHAVE, Elisa, to John H. Starin, trustee; n s of Jefferson St, 247.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 1,080
CULGIN, Guy, and wife to Betty Florsheimer; s s of 70th St, 245 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
CARR, John, to William C. Orr, as executor and trustee; s e corner of Jacob St and Railroad Av, 3 years..... 1,800
DUNNIGAN, George J., and wife to James Hennessey; s s of 11th St, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 800
EGGERT, Emil, to Herman Rapp, Jr.; 538 East 134th St, on demand..... 300
FINNEGAN, William H., and wife to Mary A. Finnegan; s s of Van Corlear Place, 158.5 ft w of Wicker Place, 5 years..... 1,800
FRAWLEY, Mary E., to Rosa Stiffsonn; s s of 95th St, 301.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 3,000
FLYNN, John, to P. W. Moller, executor; n w corner of Boulevard and 115th St, 3 years..... 14,000
GRATACAP, John H., and wife to Samuel Rudy North; s e of Palmount Av, 121.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 2,500
GALLAGHER, Peter F., and wife to Gaston Worth; 111 Mulberry St, 5 years.... 29,000
GILLIES, Frank E., and another to William A. Hinchman and another, executors; s s of 83d St, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 8,000
HUMMEL, Frederick F., and wife to Frederick Bozenhardt, as trustee; n w s of Broadway, 151.11 ft n w of Terrace View Av, 5 years..... 11,500
JENKINS, Ida L., and others to the National Academy of Design; ne corner of Morningside Av and 118th St, (four mortgages,) 5 years..... 59,203
JOHNSON, Anna J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Mott Av, 228.3 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 8,500
KETCHAM, Hamilton, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Union Av, 87.6 ft n of 155th St, demand..... 1,270
LEVY, Jefferson M., to R. M. Steele; s s of 35th St, 118 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years.. 25,000
LOTH, Bernard, and others to Central Trust Company, plot in 18th Ward on centre line of Old Road, adjoining land of Joseph Potter, 3 years..... 30,000
LANCHANTIN, William E., and wife to Windsor Red Stone Company; n w s of West End Av, 1208 ft n of 92d St, 1 year..... 2,676
MAY, Leopold, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 35 and 37 Rivington St, 1 year..... 26,000
MURRAY, Peter H., to J. N. Parker and another; s w corner of Church and Weber Sts, and other property, 24th Ward, installments..... 542
NUSSBAUM, Pauline, and another to Moses Koch and others, executors; w s of 1st Av, 37.6 ft n of 7th St, 5 years. 4,000
NAUMANN, Louise, to Louise Ottmann; n s of 45th St, 103.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,000
PARKS, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 31st St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 16,000
PATTON, James G., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s w corner of 165th St and Kelly St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 5,250
PHILLIPS, Oscar, and wife to P. J. Sands, as executor, and others; n w corner St. Nicholas Av and 119th St and property adjoining, 1 and 5 years and demand, (five mortgages)..... 39,500
PLOGER, Anna Louise, to C. S. Beehler; e s Southern Boulevard, 100 ft s of 145th St, 5 years..... 360
REINHEIMER, Ray, to the Garfield National Bank; s s of 136th St, 218.4 ft w of 7th Av, installments..... 2,500
SCHILLING, Albert, and wife to Barbara Trumpler; Gore Lot 78, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 890
SLAWSON, Daniel S., to the trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House of the City of New-York; s s of 113th St, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 22,500
STAMLER, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 125th St, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 4,000
SHERIDAN, J. Francis, to S. J. Robinson; w s of Ivy St, 300 ft n of Albany Av, 1 year..... 300
SAUER, Anthony, and wife to William Eurstle; 2,147 4th Av, 3 years..... 3,500
SPITZKA, Katharina, to Johanna Spitzka; w s of Lexington Av, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 5 years..... 10,500
VOTION, Louise, to William R. Thurston; s s of 40th St, 157.3 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 1,500
VAN INGEN, Edward H., to United States Trust Company; 5 and 7 West 29th St, demand..... 150,000
WILSEY, William H., to Mary J. Walker; s s of Hubert St, 78 ft e of Greenwich St; runs to Greenwich St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 80,000
WALDO, Gertrude R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 92d St, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year... 33,000
ZEREGA, Maurizio, and wife to Henry Barrow, as trustee; n s of 109th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAM, Alice S., to F. A. Snow..... $1
BAKER, Ella, to H. H. Hohler, trustee.. 646
BEINHAUER, Edward, to Conrad Jockel. 1
CIBCO, John A., executor, to John A. Cisco, as trustee, (ten assignments)..... 10
GRIMBALL, John, executor, to Lewis Morris..... 10,208
GRAB, Mary H. L., to Martha J. O'Neill. 400
KOCH, Moses, and others, executors, to Meyer Koch..... 4,000

REAL ESTATE,

Real Estate at Auction.

GEORGE R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTRIX SALE.
By Order of the Executrix of the Estate of Chas. B. Hart, Deceased.

Nos. 463 to 469 Fifth Ave.,
Between 40th and 41st Sts.
Four 4-story and basement brownstone residences.
PLOT 66 FT. BY 95 FT.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent. if desired.
Maps and particulars at the office of FRANKLIN BEAMES, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, and of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or 1 Madison Av.
Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt. (4821)

AUCTION SALE
OF STORES AND APARTMENTS,
359 Front St. and 382 South St.,
will be sold at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1895,
By Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
and under direction of
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, REFEREE.
This lot, 25x140 ft., extends through the block from South St. to Front St., with a six-story brick building thereon. One block from Corlears Park.
359 FRONT ST., stores on first floor, apartments above.
382 SOUTH ST., store on first floor, lofts above.
Particulars of
STERN & RUSHMORE,
Att'ys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall St., N. Y.
PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
111 Broadway, N. Y.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7 choice and valuable lots,
north side
70TH STREET,
220 feet west of West End Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with brownstone trimmings, and lot,
NO. 128 EAST 107TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN
GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
112 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN CORNER APARTMENT of 8 rooms and bath to let, with elevator, steam heat, hallboys, and electric light; select neighborhood. 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av. Rent, $900; cheaper apartment next door. Apply on premises, or to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BRIGHT, SUNNY OUTSIDE APARTMENT, equal to corner.
Rent low.
Portsmouth, 38 West 9th St.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CORNER PARK AV. AND 66 th ST.—Adelaide, first-class apartments; six to seven light rooms; baths; all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT in the Palermo, No. 125 East 57th St., to let; complete in every detail; cost over $16,000 to furnish; has 10 rooms, bath, pantry, &c.; owner going abroad; will rent to June, 1896, at $300 per month

FOUNDER'S DAY AT LEHIGH

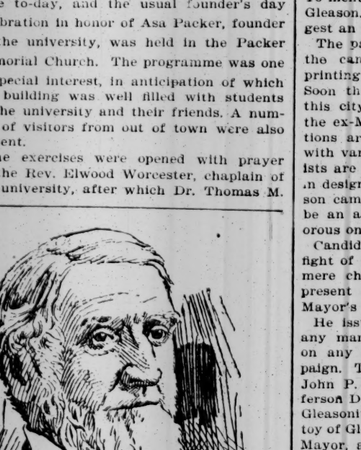
All College Work Suspended by the Exercises.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Educational Advantages of Engineering Studies Discussed at Length—Freshmen Win the Cane Rush.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 10.—All college work at Lehigh University was suspended here to-day, and the usual founder's day celebration in honor of Asa Packer, founder of the university, was held in the Packer Memorial Church. The programme was one of special interest, in anticipation of which the building was well filled with students of the university and their friends. A number of visitors from out of town were also present.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, chaplain of the university, after which Dr. Thomas M.



Asa Packer,
Founder of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Penn.

Drown, the new President, delivered an address, entitled "Educational Value of Engineering Studies." Dr. Drown began by citing the difference between education to-day and that which our forefathers considered a first-class preparation for life, pointing how the narrow curriculum offered by the institutions of old had emerged into our present broad courses of study.

The doctor went on to say that he was decidedly in favor of the elective system in colleges, where a man could choose such studies as would be of most value to him in his after work. He asserted that a man may be ignorant of the classics on one hand, or the higher mathematics on the other, and still lay claim to a thorough education. He called to mind how great a stride professional education had made of late years; how formerly, when a man to get a technical education was forced to seek the great technical schools of Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. But things have now changed, for we have in this country some of the best schools in the world. Great stress was put on the importance of experimental work and original research by the students, pointing out that this engendered in the man the love of truth and a promotion of self-confidence. A certain number of culture studies along with the technical studies, the doctor believed, was most important, and, in his opinion, special care should be given the English language and literature.

He then called attention to the great lack of thoroughness in this branch at most secondary schools of the country—a subject which has occupied the thoughts of some of the most prominent educators of the United States. The importance of the student getting a thorough knowledge of elementary subjects, and also getting a good drill in mathematics, was emphasized. Habit, Dr. Drown went on to show, formed a most important part in the success of a man in life. From childhood up one should seek to form good habits and avoid bad ones.

In closing, special mention was made of the four men, Asa Packer, Henry Coppee, Robert A. Lamberton, and Eckley B. Coxe—men who had done so much to make the university what it now is.

Dr. Coppee, the first President, outlined the plan of the university, and lived to see his work accomplished. It was during Dr. Lamberton's administration that the advantages of the university were made known to the country. Eckley B. Coxe is a name which has been linked with that of the university almost since its founding, and as a man who was always ready and willing to aid it at all times.

The sophomore-freshman cane spree was held on the athletic field in the afternoon. A large crowd was present, and, amid hearty cheering, the freshmen were the winners of the two events—football, 8 to 0; baseball, 9 to 1.

The sophomores succeeded in getting the tug-of-war. This gives the freshmen permission to carry canes.

The annual founders' day hop was held to-night.

A MILITARY COURT DISSOLVED

Reasons for Bringing a Court-Martial to an End in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A remarkable ending of an army court-martial has occurred at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The officer under trial was Capt. J. T. Kirkman of the Tenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. Kirkman had serious charges made against him by the wife of an army officer, and an investigation was conducted by Major E. H. Crowder, the latest-appointed Judge Advocate, who was stationed in Omaha. On Crowder's report a court-martial was convened at Leavenworth, the members of which were taken from distant stations. Witnesses were also brought from Oklahoma to sustain Kirkman's defense.

The cost of the trial, in the way of transportation of members of the court, and of witnesses and their fees, was considerable. Crowder was detailed as Judge Advocate of the court, and, under the customs of the service, became Kirkman's prosecutor. The law permits the court to hold secret sessions, and discuss any points during the progress of the trial, such as the admission of evidence. On such occasions neither the accused and his attorneys nor the Judge Advocate are permitted to be present. The court took advantage of such a privilege during the trial of Capt. Kirkman, and, while excluding that officer and his counsel, invited Major Crowder to be present, and give certain needed legal advice. The War Department learned of this proceeding on Saturday, and directed that the court suspend its sessions, and reach no finding. Crowder is said to have submitted an argument by wire in favor of continuing the trial, despite the illegal action of the court. The War Department has, however, dissolved the court, and ordered its members to return to their stations.

Another court will be convened as soon as possible, and the witnesses must be brought from Oklahoma, where most of them reside. Officers who have not served on the first court will be detailed to conduct the second trial. It is likely that Major Crowder will be detailed as Judge Advocate, despite his action in attending a closed session.

PERPETUAL TARIFF COMMISSION DESIRED

Paint Manufacturers Want the Question of Duties Out of Politics.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At the session of the National Association of Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' to-day a resolution was introduced by the Philadelphia branch of the organization, and passed, which provides that "the association shall use all means in its power to have Congress create a perpetual non-partisan tariff commission, whose duty it shall be to adjust the tariff from time to time as the interests of the country seem to demand, and we advocate the entire removal of this important business question from the domain of partisan politics and its relegation to the hands of practical business men."

A bill now pending in Congress, whose author is Senator Pettigrew, was indorsed as meeting these views.

SPOILING FOR A DEBATE

GLEASON AND MADDEN ARE BOTH CRYING "LET ME GET AT HIM!"

The ex-Mayor Gets a New Axe—Talk of a Prizefight Hall as the Place of Contest—Defection to Strong.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 10.—A man walked into Candidate Gleason's office last night armed with an immense battle axe. The weapon was one for ornamentation and not for use, but it was received by the candidate and his followers with due ceremony and respect.

The Gleason clan adores its chief first and his axe second. The two are inseparable. To mention an axe in this city is to mention Gleason. To speak of Gleason is to suggest an axe.

The party's emblem is figuring largely in the campaign. It will decorate all the printing of the candidate and his ticket. Soon the rocks, fences, and billboards of this city will be covered with pictures of the ex-Mayor and his axe. Great preparations are being made to startle the town with vari-colored posters and banners. Artists are being called upon for original ideas in designs and lettering, and when the Gleason campaign is under full headway it will be an artistic campaign as well as a vigorous one.

Candidate Gleason is going to make the fight of his life. His former efforts will be mere child's play in comparison with his present attempt to once more occupy the Mayor's chair.

He issued a challenge some days ago to any man nominated for Mayor to discuss on any platform the issues of the campaign. The challenge has been accepted by John P. Madden, the nominee of the Jefferson Democracy, the sworn enemies of the Gleasonites. Madden says he will make a toy of Gleason if he shall only meet the ex-Mayor, and Gleason says that Madden will be distanced after the first heat, and will not be in the discussion even for a place.

Everybody is looking forward to the debate and wondering where it will be held. Some have suggested Puritan Hall. It was built for prizefighting, and, as the debate would be a fight in one sense, Puritan Hall is looked upon as the most suitable place. Others want it held in the Queens County Court House, while still others, with a realizing sense of the crowd that would assemble, have suggested a tenacre lot. At all events, the candidates are anxious to meet each other. Each believes that victory would be his and that his adversary would be left dead, politically, on the platform.

Candidate Gleason said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was pleased to learn that at least one of his opponents had accepted the challenge and particularly well pleased that it had been taken up by the Jefferson candidate.

"I will donate the use of Puritan Hall," said Candidate Gleason, "and will supply any number of electric lights and comfortable chairs for spectators. The hall will hold 5000 people, and is arranged so that every spectator can hear and see everything that is going on.

"Will I take my axe with me?" queried the candidate, in answer to a question put by the reporter.

"Why, young man," he continued, "you know that an axe can't talk; no, I will take my tongue along, and my brains, and my knowledge of Long Island City affairs; its past, its present, and future needs, and if I don't make that 'boy candidate' so tired that he will want to be laid home, then my name will not be Gleason.

"You can count on me taking part in the debate if he will meet me. I will tell those Jeffersonians some plain truths about the City Government that they will not want to hear."

Candidate John P. Madden said that he would certainly meet Mr. Gleason in debate, and would not fail to make him tired of life.

"I will meet him anywhere," said Mr. Madden. "But would prefer the Queens County Court House. There we would have ample opportunity to express our opinions and views. I hope that Mr. Gleason will not back out of his challenge."

It was stated that George H. Smith, who wanted the Jefferson nomination for Mayor but who was beaten at the primaries, had gone over with his following to Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, the Republican nominee for Mayor. The announcement caused consternation in the Jefferson camp. At first their leaders denied that it was so, and later they finally admitted that there was some grounds for the rumor. At the party's Mayoralty Convention yesterday Mr. Smith's name was withdrawn by Schurz Commissioner J. H. Thiry, and today Mr. Thiry was given as the authority for the statement that Smith had gone over to Strong.

The Republicans are rejoicing over the reported "flop," and Strong stock has gone up several points. The others, however, are not badly frightened. One Jeffersonian said that the loss would only mean two votes—Smith's and Thiry's. The Gleasonites are as much pleased as are the Republicans. They consider their chances much improved by the change.

Daily surprises are now promised during the campaign. Some of the party leaders are becoming round-shouldered from the responsibility they are carrying. They all promise great things, but above them all tower Gleason and his axe.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, warmer, generally fair weather Friday, followed in extreme northern portion by showers Friday night, increasing southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, warmer and fair Friday, increasing southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, warmer, fair Friday, with increasing southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, warmer, fair, east to south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers on immediate coast, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southwesterly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, possibly light local showers at lake stations, warmer, increasing westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, clearing in extreme northern portions, westerly winds, warmer in extreme southern portions, followed by slightly cooler Friday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, light local showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, cooler Friday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but light local showers are probable at lake stations, brisk to high westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. WISCONSIN, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. IOWA, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler in western portion. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler in eastern portions. NORTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, with possibly light local showers, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer in northern portion by Friday evening. MINNESOTA, generally fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in southeast portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by light local showers in eastern portion in the early morning, northerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly warmer in eastern portion. WYOMING, fair, variable winds, slightly warmer. COLORADO, fair, northerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, slightly cooler in northwest portion.

Signals are displayed at stations on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, and is highest over Virginia. A second area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountains and plateau region. A depression of considerable energy is central north of Lake Superior, and the barometer has fallen throughout the central valleys and the lake region. Fair weather continues except in the upper lake region and in the Dakotas, where local showers are reported. It is warmer in all districts east of the Mississippi Valley, and colder from Texas northward over the Dakotas. Warmer, generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern, Middle, New-England States, and the Ohio Valley. Local showers will probably occur in the lake region.

Fighting for a Party Name.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 10.—The fight between the two factions of the Democratic Party in Nebraska bids fair to end in the courts before election. The free-silver branch yesterday began suit in the Supreme Court to enjoin the hard-money men from designating themselves as "Democrats" on the official ballot, as Secretary of State Piper has decided they have a right to do. The papers were filed, and the hearing set for Oct. 15.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION

A Light Business Day in Both of the Two Houses Yesterday.

THE DELEGATES TAKE A FREE RIDE

Resolutions in Favor of Aiding the Persecuted Armenians Adopted After Some Discussion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—Despite the fact that the Episcopal deputies have refused social invitations without number, from the fact that they have upon the calendar business enough to keep them in session for a month to come, while the convention must terminate on the 21st or thereabouts, they were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the good people across the Mississippi, and so the transaction of business was dispensed with this afternoon, and the visitors were driven about the saintly city by a committee of its citizens. To make up for the lost time, the Houses of Bishops and Deputies met jointly at 8:30 o'clock to-night as the General Missionary Board of the Church for the purpose of considering the condition of missions in Alaska.

This morning's session of the house was unrelieved by any interesting developments, save that the element which seeks to refer the revision of the constitution to a new commission received that inglorious backset at the very start by Dr. Morgan Dix refusing to recognize it as in order so long as the revision was before the house. A somewhat significant vote was that refusing to strike out Section 3, the "Primate" section, concerning which there was so much debate yesterday, and a further salient point was the refusal of the house to concur in that clause of the revision which reduces the representation in the House of Deputies from four clergymen and four deputies to three of each. The Bishops also had sent down the same clause, but the deputies were not in favor of reduced representation, the Bishops and the commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

After the raffirmation of the title of "Primate," the House proceeded to the consideration of Section 4, reducing its own representation. Judge Bennett of Massachusetts wanted the brief paragraph cut up into five sections, but, as one of the delegates expressed it, the committee had no time to play at the Constitution. Judge Fairbanks of Florida thought there were not too many delegates and might be more, while Judge Isaac Atwater, of this city, who has attended every convention for thirty-two years, thought the delegation should be reduced because new dioceses were constantly coming into existence and each General Convention was therefore larger than its predecessors. When the vote was taken Judge Fairbanks's amendment was overwhelmingly carried.

After all this Judge Bennett sent up another amendment of the clause, lengthy in volume and almost unintelligible, so much so that Dean Hoffman of New-York mildly reproved the venerable Judge for taking up valuable time with mere sound and verbiage. The delegates were shouting for a vote, when John N. Biddle, the Philadelphia Constitutional lawyer, and Dr. Alsop of Long Island smilingly passed up substitutes which allowed representation of a diocese in a General Convention by deputy, canonically, but not actually, a resident of the diocese. This meant the adoption of the English system of representation with resistance, but before debate could be reinaugurated, the committee rose.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops during the day asking for a conference in the matter of a new diocese in Northern Michigan. Another message transmitted the Armenian resolutions, which were the outcome of the memorial of the clergy and laity of New-York on the Armenian massacres. The message was as follows:

Whereas, The Armenian Church, one of the most ancient communions of Christendom, is being subjected to a persecution of peculiar atrocity, involving the wholesale slaughter of men and the violation of women; and,

Whereas, Those who survive these terrible persecutions are now perishing from disease, cold, and hunger; and,

Whereas, In the New Testament times, as St. Paul tells us, the Churches of Christendom contributed to relieve the necessities, each of the other.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that this convention commends to all those whom it in any wise represents, and to all Christian people, the prompt and energetic employment of whatever measures may be wholesale to the succor of this afflicted people, and especially such contributions as may relieve their sore necessities.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that the authorities of the Church of England be respectfully asked to take such action as will fitly commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the whole English-speaking world.

The House adopted the resolution after a spirited debate, some delegates regarding it as unusual and remarkable, and others contending that it asked the English Church to take action which belonged to the Government. The vote was 146 to 92.

In the House of Bishops this morning the Bishops of Long Island, Quincy, and Maryland were designated as committee of conference concerning the Diocese of Northern Michigan, there being some errors in the papers which must be removed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:07	Sun sets...5:26	Moon rises..11:02 P. M.	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:06	12:40	6:12	7:00
Governors Island	12:30	1:03	6:42	7:42
Hell Gate	2:23	2:56	8:10	9:10

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allianca	Colon	Oct. 5
Brunel	Gibraltar	Sept. 26
Cuffe	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 5
Portuguese Prince	Gibraltar	Sept. 24
Principia	Dundee	Sept. 25
Salier	Havre	Sept. 29
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 27
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 5
Virginia	Christiansand	Sept. 28
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 28

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Chesapeake	London	Sept. 28
Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 28
La Gascogne	Havre	Oct. 5
Runic	Liverpool	Oct. 2

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	Oct. 6
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 27
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 10

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Ems	Bremen	Oct. 5
Lelbnitz	St. Lucia	Oct. 7
Spain	London	Sept. 29
Strabo	St. Lucia	Oct. 5
Yumuri	Havana	Oct. 10

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 4
Braunschweig	Bremen	Sept. 29
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 7
Mississippi	London	Oct. 2
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
State of Col'do	Oct. 11	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Oct. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	Oct. 12	Hull	21-22 State St
Manitoba	Oct. 12	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Allas	Oct. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Oct. 12	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Concho	Oct. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Oct. 12	London	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Oct. 12	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Europe	Oct. 12	London	25 Whit'al St.
Fulda	Oct. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	Oct. 12	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Seneca	Oct. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Marsala	Oct. 12	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Werra	Oct. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 12	N. Orleans	Pier N. R.
State of Neb.	Oct. 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 12	Fern'buco	19 Whit'al St.
Victoria	Oct. 12	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Britannia	Oct. 12	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Amazonene	Oct. 12	Para	113 Pearl St.
Bovic	Oct. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Oct. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 15	Turk's Isl'd	5 Bowling Gr.
Principia	Oct. 15	Leith	29 Broadway.
Kansas City	Oct. 15	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Pocasset	Oct. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
California	Oct. 15	Naples	F'ch, Edye Co.
Algonquin	Oct. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 10.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Willegerod, Bremen Oct. 1, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Jacmel Sept. 21, via Kingston Oct. 3, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, Aquin Sept. 25, via Inagua Oct. 4, with mdse and 1 passenger to F. C. Elliott. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Vera Cruz Sept. 25, via Havana Oct. 6, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Cardenas Oct. 1, via Havana 5th, with mdse and 1 passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Clark, Yokohama June 23, via Algiers Sept. 24, with mdse to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Ship Manuel Llaguno, Small, Honolulu 101 ds, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to I. F. Chapman.

Bark C. P. Dixon, Gilkey, Seville 37 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, southwest, clear.

Sailed.

SS Panama, for Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz; Massilia, for Marseilles; Niagara, for Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos; El Monte, for New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Alsatia, for Mediterranean ports; Inchkenna, for Lisbon and Oporto; Flamborough, for Cape Gracios and Belize; Normannia, for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Colombia, for Colon; G. C. Clyde, for Charleston; Finance, for Colon; Antilla, for Nassau.

Bark Holliswood, for Honolulu.

Notice to Mariners.

Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, New-York Lower Bay.—Notice is hereby given that a whistling buoy for experimental purposes has been moored about 75 feet W N W from the Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, entrance to New-York lower bay. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 97.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld, hence for New-York to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Sept. 28, arr. here to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam Oct. 9 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Sept. 28 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Handel (Br.) sld. from Batoum for New-York Oct. 5.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Carman, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Port Phillip, (Br.,) Capt. Grey, from Shanghai and Yokohama, sld. from Kobe for New-York yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York, via Cherbourg, for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 7:55 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6 AM, for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Ptolemy; at 4 PM for Santiago, per steamship Spero, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Spero.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 12 M for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, per steamer Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, on forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at this office of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM | Werra, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16	†Fulda .....Nov. 16
†Saale.....Nov. 2	*Columbia ....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria...Nov. 6	†Ems .....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21; 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration, about 10 weeks.

Also, Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica.) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | PARIS.....Nov. 20

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND...Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND.Oct. 30
SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23 | NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM	Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM	Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM	Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM	Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N'Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Oct. 11
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Oct. 15
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Oct. 18
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
HOLY LAND TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York per R. M. S. S. Augusta Victoria, A Special Tour spending Christmas at Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Jan. 8, per S. S. Normannia; Jan. 22, per S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.; Feb. 12, per S. S. Fulda, Feb. 19, per S. S. Normannia; Feb. 29, per S. S. Werra.
Fares range from $675 to $1,225. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet free on application.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Will Leave Cairo.
Rameses III....Nov. 12 | Rameses III....Dec. 10
Rameses Great..Nov. 26 | Rameses Great..Dec. 24
and weekly thereafter.
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